

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Precious assets
A 3-part series on investments that will appreciate - and be appreciated

Double the trouble
How do families cope when both parents are working?

High-tech fashion
Suzy Menkes on the robot in the shop window

Seeing red
Roger Scruton on the threat to telephone booths

Portfolio

The week's prize of £40,000 in The Times Portfolio competition was shared on Saturday between three winners: Mr James Hall, of Sawbridge, Hertfordshire; Mrs Christine King, of Ilford, Essex; and Mrs Phillips, of Wimbledon, London.

The £2,000 daily prize was shared between Mr John Carson, of Mayfair, London, and Mr William Smith, of Singers, Gravesend, Kent.

Today's prices list, page 20; rules and how to play, back page Information Service.

Jewish fury at reception of Nazi

Delegates at the World Jewish Congress in Vienna are furious at the reception of a former Nazi war criminal, SS Major Walter Reder, by the Austrian Defence Minister, Mr Friedrich Frischenschlager. The minister said the meeting would not have taken place had he known it would be made public.

Gulf attack

The 9,000-ton Greek tanker *Samos* was struck by a projectile, apparently fired by a warship, in the Gulf. None of the crew of 24 was hurt.

Walkers killed

Two walkers were killed in an avalanche on Ben Nevis yesterday. They were found buried in snow after being swept from the tourist path.

Rock's future

The opening of the frontier between Spain and Gibraltar should gradually allow economic forces to play a bigger role at the expense of politics, Richard Wigg previews problems ahead.

Cameron dies

James Cameron, the journalist and broadcaster, has died at his London home, aged 73. He had been suffering from a chest infection.

Liverpool record

Liverpool kept their record of never having lost at home to Tottenham Hotspur in 72 years, with a 1-0 win in the fourth round of the FA Cup.

England win

England won the series 4-1 when they beat India by seven runs in a one-day cricket international reduced to 15 overs because of rain in Chandigarh.

THE TIMES (SPECIAL REPORT)

Brunei University: Named after the great Victorian engineer and continuing the traditions of innovation and design. A five page Special Report

Leader page, 13

Letters: On the Insolvency Bill, from Sir John Hoskyns; the countryside, from Canon Anthony Russell. Leading articles: Prime Minister's message, South Africa. Features, pages 10-12. Arms and *Thomson*: France's view of the new superpower talks; Britain's commitment to Belize; Political advertisement: rulings: where should we draw the line?; Women in the boardroom; Coal strike: stockpile of human problems. Obituaries, page 14. Lord Hareh, James Cameron.

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Talks could lead to end of pits strike next week

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The National Coal Board will lay down a strict timetable for peace talks with miners' leaders starting tomorrow which could lead to the 11-month dispute being called off next week, followed by a quick return to work.

Senior board officials yesterday firmly rejected suggestions that there could be a compromise on the central issue of closure of uneconomic pits. Mr Michael Eaton, the chief NCB spokesman, said there would have to be a written agreement from the National Union of Mineworkers accepting the need to close pits on economic grounds before the dispute could be ended.

The meeting tomorrow is planned to clear the way for substantive negotiations between a full team from the coal board and on the other side of the table, the 25-strong NUM executive. The board will expect those negotiations to finish before the end of the week, with the union then quickly calling a delegate conference to decide whether to end the dispute.

The timing of the delegate conference will depend on the NUM leaders' view of the urgency of bringing the strike to a swift end. If the full negotiations are restricted to two or three days it is possible that a conference could be held at the weekend raising the

possibility of a return to work next week. Some NUM leaders have indicated that they want a "no holds barred" negotiation, but the board will want to see that readiness to talk translated into guarantees of a complete change in policy when tomorrow's meeting draws up the agenda for negotiations that could start on Wednesday.

Mr Eaton, speaking on the *Weekend World* television programme yesterday said: "It is

Points at issue 2
The human cost 10

a pre-condition of those talks (tomorrow) that we establish the fact between ourselves that there is a point where a pit has to close for reasons of economics. That has to be understood in the talks about talks."

He was reluctant to deliver the board's definitive position on whether it still required written guarantees from the union accepting the need to close uneconomic capacity, but clearly the agenda will have to satisfy the board and the Government of the miners' willingness to compromise.

It was understood, from reliable industry sources, that the full negotiations will not go ahead unless the board is convinced that the NUM will change tack. There was, however, optimism that there will

be negotiations, indicating that the board is satisfied with informal assurances given over the past week by NUM leaders. Mr Eaton said: "The conclusion of the dispute has to contain the fact that the NUM will move from their policy that they will not agree to closures of uneconomic collieries. We can't keep working pits that pour our money down the drain."

He said that there had been closures of pits for reasons other than exhaustion and safety in the past and the board required the union's agreement that "pits can and will be closed" on the same basis in the future.

Unions officials have already conceded, in unofficial contacts with the board, that there have been such closures in the past and have also acknowledged the need for a third category of closure other than safety or exhaustion. The wording of the third category will form the lynchpin of any agreement to end the strike.

Tomorrow's talks will be between small groups led by Mr Merrick Sparrow, the board's personnel director and Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the NUM and the board is hoping they will be conducted away from the glare of media attention. Full negotiations are likely to see Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, and Mr Ian MacGregor, the NCB's chairman, in talks.

No fudge, Thatcher insists

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Prime Minister is still insisting that any agenda for peace negotiations drawn up as a result of tomorrow's talks between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers should recognize that the union is prepared to discuss the principle of closing uneconomic pits.

The refusal of Mrs Thatcher to countenance a "fudged" settlement was again being underlined in Whitehall last night as sources sought to counter any suggestion that the Government had softened its line on preconditions for talks since the Prime Minister's television interview on Thursday.

It was said that if the coal board was not satisfied, as a

result of tomorrow's meeting, that the union was ready to discuss the principle of closing uneconomic pits, and that therefore there was a basis for negotiations, they would not proceed.

But there were clear signs yesterday that a message has gone out to ministers to emphasize the need for reconciliation in the mining communities as soon as the strike ends.

The view of Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, that there should be no gloating over the outcome of the strike is shared by other ministers, including Mrs Thatcher.

The most obvious example yesterday was the moderate

language adopted by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, in an interview on the BBC television programme *This Week, Next Week*, when he denied that the Government's aim was to humiliate, or even defeat, Mr Arthur Scargill.

Mr Ridley said that the main aim was to see coal production fully restored and the coal industry prosperous again.

It was being emphasized, however, that the Government will press ahead with the closure of up to 20 pits once the strike ends, although all contested proposals will be submitted to an independent review procedure, in line with the concession to the pit deputies' union *Nacods*.

Pound faces renewed pressure

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Oil price worries and the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva could lead to renewed pressure on the pound this week. Despite the recent increase in British interest rates and concerted intervention by central banks to slow the dollar rise, sterling ended last week on a shaky note.

The sterling index closed at a record low of 70.6, and the pound touched \$1.1060 in New York on Friday.

Mr David Morrison, currency expert at the stockbroking firm Simon & Coates, said yesterday that the downward pressure was likely to continue. "To keep the pound above \$1.10 is going to require central bank intervention," he said.

Foreign exchange markets are likely to be nervous today and dealers will watch closely for the outcome of Opec's deliberations on oil prices.

However, some economists believe that sterling will remain vulnerable. There is no sign that the Government is preparing to raise interest rates again as it did two weeks ago when Minimum Lending Rate was temporarily reintroduced. However, the Bank of England and the Treasury are unlikely to resist should market pressures build up for another rise.

'UK faces danger of Third World status'

By John Winder

The United Kingdom was in danger, when the oil ran out, of being relegated to Third World status, Mrs Shirley Williams warned the Social Democratic Party in a rousing speech on the final day of the regular meeting of the Council for Social Democracy, held at the National Exhibition Centre, near Birmingham, yesterday.

She also called on the party to show the fire in its belly as well as the reason in its head, and received a standing ovation at the end of a speech which excited an otherwise dull conference.

The meeting closed with the party encouraged by news that its membership had stabilized. Mr Mike Thomas told the meeting that 1984 had ended with rather more than the 50,000 members with which it had started.

The weekend's decisions also left the party leadership in good humour. There had been no major defeat for the platform, and a disagreement between the policy committee and the Council for Social Democracy was defused when conference voted to accept the policy committee view that while an inquiry should be held into the use of plastic bullets, their use could not be suspended during the inquiry which Dr David Owen, the party leader, has demanded of the Government.

The disagreement arose from an emergency motion passed at Buxton in the summer, and has left some members uneasy about the way policy can be seen from outside to be made "on the hoof". Attempts to rectify that situation and to modify the way in which policies are adopted by the SDP, may surface at the constitutional conference at Kensington Town Hall in London in May.

The party will examine with care all proposals at that conference to ensure they do not go any distance down the road to making the Council for Social Democracy the sole custodian of policy. Some members of the national committee would like a hand in policy-making and, equally, some areas of the party would like the right to put forward policy proposals to the periodical conference of the CSD.

One suggestion which may come before the May meeting is that prospective candidates should have a seat at council meetings, even though that is a right enjoyed by Labour party prospective candidates. The SDP has always avoided consciously following the example of Labour in any organizational matter.

Council reports, page 2

Angel of Death's victims demand justice

From Roger Boyes
Oswiecim (Auschwitz)
Poland

Wearing yellow stars marked "Jude" and clanking handcuffs that flickered in the sharp wind of southern Poland, some three dozen Jewish concentration-camp survivors yesterday staged a unique march through Auschwitz in a poignant attempt to bring to justice Josef Mengele, the Nazi experimenter known as the Angel of Death.

Many of the marchers were survivors of sets of twins, former human guinea-pigs of Dr Mengele, who through grafts, transplants and crude genetic engineering tried to create the physical characteristics of an Aryan "master race" in thousands of Ausch-

witz inmates. The only complete set of twins was Mrs Eva Kor and Mrs Miriam Czeiger, who were brought to Birkenau (neighbouring Auschwitz) at the age of 10. One now lives in America, the other in Israel. Yesterday they danced at the wire fence of their former prison as if to show that it was no longer electrified.

Memories were measured yesterday in feet of mud and snow. At the Birkenau railroad where the camp guards - and Dr Mengele - carried out their initial selections, Mrs Kor stopped, walked on a little and then retraced her steps. "Here," she said, "was where I last saw my mother, her arms outstretched." The group, absorbed in their own memories, started to sob as Mrs Kor



One twin who marched: Vera Krieger, from Israel spoke to the ground: "I have not forgotten you all this time." The older members of the group, even its 61-year-old Michael Vogel - recalled the horror of the moment when,

having been thrown out of the cattle trucks, they had to make their own "selections", deciding which members of their families should be led to the gas chambers and which should be allowed to survive a little longer.

Yesterday's march commemorated the last of the death marches 40 years ago, when the Germans forced the camp inmates to leave Auschwitz - now known again as Oswiecim) and Birkenau - (now called Brzezinka) so that they could be used as evidence of the genocide carried out in the camps.

Continued on back page, col 1



The Queen and the Queen Mother, wrapped up against the cold, on their way to morning service at Wolferton parish church, Norfolk, yesterday. (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

Arms negotiations date fixed

Russians want to pick up threads

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The appointment of a veteran Soviet team of negotiators for the new arms talks in Geneva suggests Moscow wants to "pick up the threads" of the previous talks on strategic and intermediate range missiles while pursuing its aims in the entirely new category of space weapons, diplomats say.

A simultaneous announcement in Moscow and Washington confirmed that the new talks would open in Geneva on March 12. The Soviet team is headed by Mr Viktor Karpov, aged 56, who was the chief negotiator at the abortive Start (strategic arms reduction) talks.

The Russians walked out of the Start talks in December 1983, but diplomats said the real cause of disension lay in the parallel talks on intermediate range missiles (INF), which the Russians had abandoned a month earlier after the deployment of cruise and Pershing by Nato.

In addition to heading the delegation as a whole, Mr Karpov will face former Senator John Tower, a Conservative Republican, in the group on

strategic weapons. "Considering the ground already covered before the breakdown, this may be the easiest area for progress", one diplomat in Moscow commented.

The symmetry is not perfect, since Mr Karpov's opposite number as overall head of the American delegation, Mr Max Kampelman, is handling space weapons rather than strategic missiles. He will face Mr Yuri Kisvitsky, aged 48, who was formerly in charge of the Soviet team at the intermediate range talks.

The third team, dealing with intermediate range missiles, is headed by Mr Aleksei Obukhov, aged 47, who was Mr Karpov's deputy at the Start talks. He faces Mr Maynard Glitman.

Observers said it was surprising that responsibility for the key question of space had gone to Mr Kisvitsky, rather than Mr Karpov. On the other hand, Mr Karpov was well versed in strategic missile questions, having taken part in both the Salt I and Salt 2 talks.

Chernenko rumour, page 6

Reagan sees Geneva as a long haul

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan gave a warning this weekend that the new round of nuclear arms talks due to get under way in March may take longer to complete than the four years of his second presidential term.

However, he said he was more optimistic than some of his advisers that the talks would eventually lead to an agreement to reduce the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers.

The President was speaking in a radio interview, shortly after the joint agreement by the US and the Soviet Union of the March 12 date for negotiations on nuclear and space weapons to get under way.

Following the announcement, President Reagan was asked during an interview with

radio correspondents whether he agreed with an assessment by Mr Paul Nitze, the former intermediate range missiles (INF) negotiator, that the prospects for an agreement were better than in the past, but not very good. He replied that he tended to be "a little more optimistic (but) not euphoric."

He added: "I know how tough this is going to be. But at least it is the first time that I can recall the Soviet Union openly themselves saying that they wanted to see the number of weapons reduced and have even gone so far as to say what we have said, that they would like to see the elimination of nuclear weapons entirely."

Star wars favoured, page 6
French attitudes, page 12

UN plans secret move into Sidon

From Robert Fisk
at the Awali River
southern Lebanon

Faced with the prospect of civil chaos in Sidon in the immediate aftermath of the Israeli Army withdrawal, United Nations forces in southern Lebanon have drawn up a contingency plan that would send hundreds of UN troops racing 30 miles up the coastal highway to take control of the ancient biblical city.

The plan, which would have to be approved at short notice by the Lebanese Government and the UN in New York is confidential. It carries the codename "Task Force Cedar".

Israeli and Lebanese state radios last night carried unconfirmed reports that Mr Brian Urquhart, the British Under-Secretary General at the UN, had warned troop commanders in southern Lebanon that they may have to deploy their multinational army in areas vacated by the Israelis and that an official decision by the Security Council might be announced after February 18, the date set by the Israelis for their last units to be withdrawn.

In fact, provisional plans for "Task Force Cedar" are well advanced. They were conceived in secrecy more than a year ago.

Under the current proposals, soldiers of the French battalion, among the toughest UN troops, would be sent north, accompanied by smaller units of at least two other contingents.

The Lebanese Government has privately hinted that it would seek the implementation of the plan at the last moment before Israeli soldiers leave Sidon - but what worries the UN is just who its troops would end up protecting.

Some commanders, for example, fear that if they were sent to guard the large Palestinian camp at Ein Helwe, which is specifically mentioned in the proposals, they would end up guarding Palestinians who had collaborated with Israel.

Above all else, the UN wishes to avoid "taking sides" in any battle that starts in Sidon. That would turn out to be their most difficult task.

Curious calm, page 6

'Jobs for 300,000 if pay rises fall'

By Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Britain could create 300,000 jobs if the present rate of pay increased were halved for a year, according to a detailed report from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to be published on Wednesday.

The conclusions are based on economic "simulations" which assume that pay increases in the first year are reduced by 3-3½ percentage points.

Compared with an actual average rise in earnings of 7-8 per cent.

According to the Treasury's model of the economy, the results after two years are that:

● Employment is 1.4 per cent higher, which means about 300,000 more jobs.

● National output is nearly 1 per cent higher, in real terms.

● Inflation is nearly 1.5 per cent lower.

The exchange rate is slightly higher, but lower domestic costs improve Britain's balance of payments.

These simulations are an attempt to provide detailed support for the Chancellor's claim that there would be 1.5 million more jobs in Britain if real wages had not gone up by 9 per cent in the past years. They model a much smaller adjustment in earnings, and also show that there are some considerable time lags involved. However, the figures aim to show that there would be no deflationary impact from wage restraint, even in the first year of a change.

However, the simulations do assume that the Chancellor would take action in the Budget to support growth, because lower costs would enable him to do so without breaching his pre-set monetary targets. They assume he would either cut taxes or allow public spending to rise, to offset the benefits of lower costs.

Because of these tax cuts, the simulations imply that employees would not lose out from wage restraint. In the third and fourth years, after the change, real takehome pay after tax would, the Treasury projections suggest, be only 0.2 per cent lower than it would otherwise have been.

Comment, page 21

TV to act out Ponting trial

Channel Four television plans to break new ground in court reporting with a nightly re-creation of the day's proceedings in the Ponting secrets trial, which begins at the Central Criminal Court today.

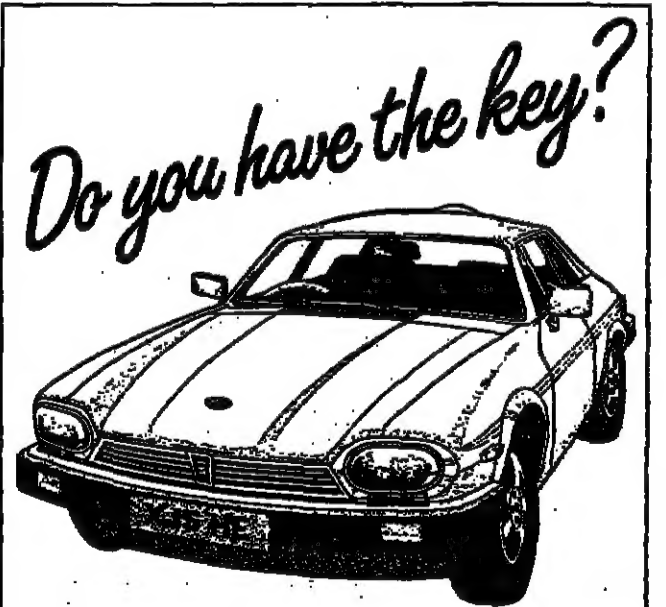
The 30-minute summary will begin at about 11 pm each night, with actors reading parts of a verbatim transcript.

Mr Clive Ponting, aged 38, an assistant secretary at the Ministry of Defence and one of Mr Michael Heseltine's closest Civil Service advisers, is accused of leaking documents on the Belgrano sinking to the

Falklands campaigner, Mr Tam Dalyell, MP.

He faces a charge under section 2 (1A) of the Official Secrets Act 1911 alleging that he passed two documents to an unauthorised person.

The trial, expected to last at least a week, has attracted great public attention, not only because of Mr Dalyell's continuing pursuit of the Government over the Belgrano affair, but also over the latest revelations that potential jurors were being given a security vetting and that part of the hearing would be in secret.



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By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

No longer is a job in management a job for life, the report says. The days of the traditional bowler-hatted boss are over and modern manage-

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

British trade union resistance to new technology is the least of the obstacles which prevent the

of 3.6 times for women, compared with just three times recorded in a 1976 survey. Just under 30 per cent of male managers and 40 per cent of females say their current jobs are new.

*The Career Development of
British Managers* (Management
House, 105 Coltingham Road,
Corby, Northamptonshire;
£12.50).

Symphony Orchestra. The Glyndebourne offering will be the new production of *Car-*

viewers say they watch for three hours a day or more, compared with 60 per cent in 1983.

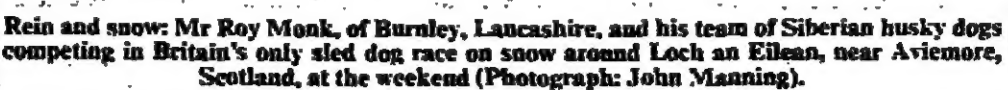
Bush, West London, had been instructing members of Acton Diving Club.

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On some of the stretches of his river, there has not been a day for 11 years when no salmon has been caught. As an afterthought, Savills point out that the river also has large numbers of sea trout.



By Nicholas Timmins

Bacillus vaccine

Whooping cough vaccination rates are beginning to climb again after the scares in the 1970s about possible brain damage from the vaccine, but still stand below 60 per cent.

as soon as next year.

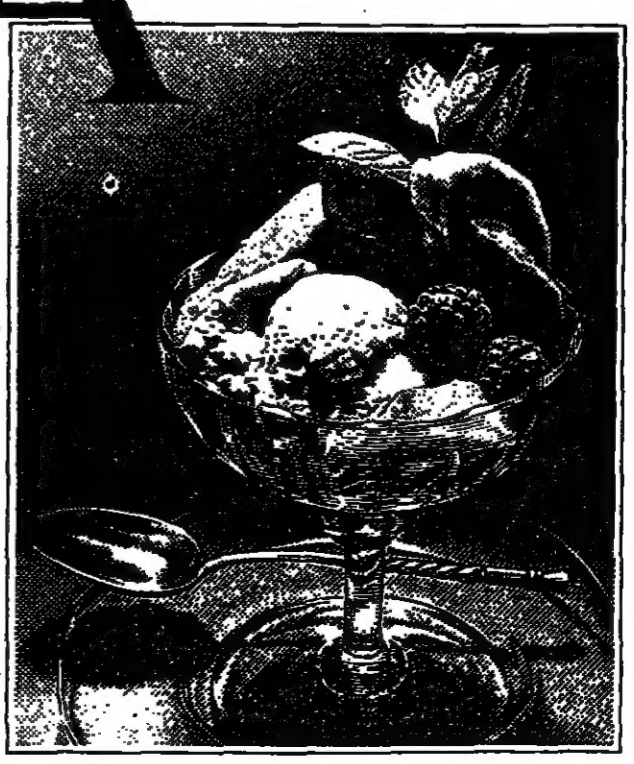
assumed that women are the financial dependants of their husbands.

Year	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Whooping cough	80	78	61	39	41	31	35	46	53
Polio	82	81	77	77	80	81	82	83	84
Measles	56	55	50	51	52	51	54	55	58

Tuberculosis: an estimated 86 per cent of the school population is tested for tuberculosis and 98 per cent of those who are not immune then accept vaccination, according to DHSS figures.

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Freedom for public transport

Minibuses set to move in

By Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

Fleets of minibuses are likely to take to the roads when the bus industry is deregulated later this year. Minibuses are not only cheap to buy, less than £20,000 compared with about £80,000 for a conventional double-decker bus, but offer passengers a more frequent and personal service.

Many new entrants are expected to try in a few months time when the Government scraps the 50-year-old licensing system. Jobless men are expected to spend their redundancy money on a minibus or two.

Even the biggest bus operator, the state-owned National Bus Company, with a third of Britain's bus-stop services, is trying its hand. Its Devon General subsidiary has been running a successful minibus service in Exeter for the past year and National - due to be broken up and privatized - plans a further 300 16-seater Ford Transits for trial services in the south of England.

Mr Anthony Shepherd,



Frequent and friendly, the minibus pleases passengers

those proposed Amos minibus service, in competition with London Transport, was rejected on technical grounds last year, has joined National Bus as a consultant.

In Exeter, 30 minibuses on two routes have boosted traffic

buses have been withdrawn, on the other the minibuses are in competition.

Minibuses have lower capital and operating costs, but carry fewer people and have a life of at most six years compared with up to 20 for the conventional double-decker.

A key attraction of the minibuses is greater frequency. They operate at five-minute intervals compared with 30-minute before, and at 10-minute intervals evening and weekends when no service ran before. "People want a more frequent service," Mr Harry Blundell, the Devon company's general manager, says. "It may be that only 60 people want to travel along a particular route every 30 minutes, but they do not want to travel at the same time."

Another big attraction is that the driver has more time to attend to passengers. If there are more people at the bus stop than the minibus can carry, the driver simply call by radio and asks for a second bus. "The public are thrilled," National Bus says.

Pilchards in Cornish waters

Pilchards are being landed at ports in Cornwall after an absence of 20 years, and fishermen are hoping they will fill the void left by the demise of the mackerel.

One skipper, Mr Michael Hosking, of Porthleven, near Helston, has put ashore nearly 300 tonnes so far this year.

Several other boats, including some from Scotland and Holland, are cashing in on the pilchard revival.

Mr Stephen Combs, of the Institute for Marine Environmental Research at Plymouth, said recent catches reinforced the view that warmer water was prompting an increase in pilchard numbers. But there was no evidence of a big return.

Kinnock's switch on US bases

By Anthony Bevis
Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock has accepted that United States nuclear bases must be allowed to remain in Britain until a Labour government has negotiated their removal.

That key qualification to Labour's "unconditional" non-nuclear defence policy will increase the left, and will be taken as further evidence of the Labour leader's perceived sell-out to the parliamentary party's right-wing majority.

Nevertheless, Labour leadership sources confirmed that Mr Kinnock agreed with Mr Denis Healey, the shadow spokesman on foreign affairs, that it would be foolhardy to expel US nuclear forces, apart from cruise, without prior negotiation and agreement.

Mr Healey said in a Fabian tract published on January 8: "To expel American bases from Britain without prior consultation in the first days of a Labour government would create a serious danger that America would reduce her conventional contribution to Nato."

A cutback in US conventional forces would force an increased reliance on the nuclear deterrent, and Mr Healey also said that if US nuclear bases were switched to West Germany they would appear much more provocative.

Mr Healey said at a press conference: "I've discussed this with Neil. I've no reason to believe he disagrees with what I have said."

Leadership sources - albeit non-attributable - have confirmed that agreement, saying

that there is no question of an immediate expulsion of US bases, although Mr Kinnock has said that Polaris would be decommissioned as quickly as scientists and engineers could dismantle it.

It was said that no difficulty was anticipated in reaching an agreement with the United States, and that it was hardly likely that the country would "subvert" a decision taken by a democratically elected government.

However, those within the US administration who have studied Mr Healey's words about prior consultation, take them at face value. Their considered belief is that, if a Labour government in which Mr Healey served could not secure Washington's consent, there would be no closure of American bases.

Solicitor in misconduct case over advertising

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A member of the Law Society council has been brought before the solicitors' disciplinary tribunal accused of professional misconduct for advertising, although the profession's rules were later changed to allow exactly his kind of advertisement.

Mr William Heath, member for west London, is accused of breaching practice rules by advertising in his local newspaper although he did so after the Law Society council had agreed in principle to allow "ombudsman" advertisements in the local press.

But that decision was subject to guidelines from the professional purposes committee on the size, frequency and content of the advertisements and Mr Heath's appeared before these were published.

Mr Heath has been the promoter of a proposed solicitors' building society, which has been heavily criticized by other members of the council.

At the July disciplinary proceedings, disclosed in this week's *New Law Journal*, he faces three charges: advertising, taking advantage of his position and conduct unbecoming a solicitor as a council member.

The latter two charges were dismissed, and the tribunal's finding on the charge of advertising is expected soon.

Another member of the Law Society council, a solicitor in a leading City firm, is also facing disciplinary proceedings over charges of professional misconduct arising from allegations that he allowed a "contract race".

Two die in fire

Mrs Emily Smith, a widow aged 60, and Mr Michael Wilkin, a family friend, aged 40, were killed when fire broke out in a house in St Catherine's Drive, Bramley, Leeds, yesterday.

French suspect German link with murder of general

From Alan Tiller, Paris

Police are hunting three members of the Action Directe terrorist group, accused in a black leather jacket, seen running from the scene of the assassination of General Rene Audran, head of France's worldwide arms sales drive, which mounted to £3 billion last year.

General Audran, aged 55, was shot six times at close range as he backed his car into the garage of his villa in the fashionable Paris suburb of La Celle-St Cloud, on Friday night. The terrorists opened the door and shot him from behind.

Other detectives left for Bonn, Brussels and Rome to talk with their counterparts about Action Directe's international links, particularly with West Germany's Red Army Faction.

Action Directe had previously concentrated on night bombings of government buildings in Paris, headquarters of firms in the arms business, and the offices of international organizations such as the Atlantic Institute. A large bomb failed to explode outside the Paris headquarters of the West European Union.

The group, formed in 1979, and containing a good proportion of sons and daughters of the bourgeoisie, once killed an informer and last year shot two policemen in Paris when cornered. However, the murder of the director of the International Division of the French Defence Ministry was their first premeditated high-level killing.

The Franco-West German

terrorist communiqué of January 15, composed in part by Action Directe, and what it claimed were negotiations between Paris and Bonn for West German participation in the French nuclear force and the force's integration into Nato. Action Directe, also attacked France's airborne rapid intervention force.

The murder of General Audran could be linked to the Red Army Faction hunger strikers in West German prisons. The statement claiming responsibility was signed "Ely-sabeth Van Dick Commaido", after a member of the Red Army Faction killed in a shooting incident in Nuremberg in 1979.

Two leaders of Action Directe are on the run after being granted an amnesty in 1981. French police have arrested 30 members of the terrorist group in the past year.

Rene Audran was what the French call an "Ingénieur General de L'Armement" and had spent his life in the aerospace and defence fields including a spell in the French Concorde project manager. He was in charge of Franco-British defence co-operation at the Ministry between 1966-70.

Recently he talked of phone threats. He removed the military plates from his car, but on the night of his death he worked late and sent his chauffeur home, M Charles Heru, the French Defence Minister, issued a statement saying he had died "like a soldier".

Article on Silesia upsets Bonn and Russia

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Moscow and Warsaw renewed their attacks on Bonn and opposition leaders called again on Chancellor Helmut Kohl to cancel a planned address to Silesian exiles after the future over publication of an article suggesting Silesia an old be recaptured from Poland by a West German military invasion.

The article, appearing in the official newspaper of the League of Silesian Exiles, described a hypothetical "liberation" of territory lost to Poland after the Second World War.

It envisaged a weakened Soviet Union, collapsing under economic problems, and a Muslim uprising in Central Asia, withdrawing its forces to the Bundeswehr to sweep into Silesia, with only token resistance from Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The article, coming immediately after the row over the Silesian exiles' planned slogan for their meeting in Hannover in June, has caused revulsion, anger and deep embarrassment here. Its 20-year-old author, Herr Thomas Finkbe, was swiftly expelled from the Christian Democratic Union, and the Government spokesman described his ideas as "irresponsible, damaging and foolish".

Herr Herbert Hupkes, the chairman of the League of Silesian Exiles and a CDU MP, quickly distanced himself from the article, which appeared in this week's issue of the league's newspaper *Der Schlesier*.

Tass said on Saturday that only a madman could have thought up such an article.

Political tension in Lisbon

Eanes gives hint of early elections

From Martha de la Cal
Lisbon

President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal has hinted that he is considering dismissing the Government and calling early parliamentary elections.

Speaking before a group of 1,200 supporters at a luncheon on Saturday to celebrate the fourth anniversary of his taking office for a second term, the President said he "does not exclude the possibility of exercising the powers given to him under the constitution." He said that if he did so "it will be in the interests of the country and of democracy and after prudent consideration of the circumstances".

President Eanes recently publicly criticized the Socialist and Social Democratic coalition Government and the existing political parties, which led the government headed by Mario Soares, to defy him to dismiss them.

The President subsequently convoked the Council of State to advise him on the crisis and set a day this week for a second

the new party, which will have its official launching on February 8.

The need for change, "to restore confidence and mobilize energy" was a keynote of his address. Echoing another of the basic tenets of the new party, that useful people form all political tendencies and political independents should be drawn together for the reconstruction of the country irrespective of their party affiliation, the President said: "The problems of Portugal are so serious we cannot waste human energy."

President Eanes also made clear on Saturday his intention of continuing in politics when he leaves office. A new politician is being formed by his supporters with his unofficial backing. In his speech, President Eanes stated many of the ideas contained in the declaration of principles set forth by

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President Eanes: Criticized the coalition

meeting of the council to discuss Portugal's social and economic problems.

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Gang war in Japan likely after deaths

From David Watts
Tokyo

Japan's two biggest criminal gangs were poised for all-out war last night after a shoot-out which killed two gangsters and seriously injured the country's top gang leader.

Masahisa Takenaka, alleged to be Japan's leading gangster, is lying unconscious in a police hospital with a bullet through the chest after an attack in Osaka in which two other members of his gang were killed.

Other members of the rival gangs clashed yesterday in the aftermath of the Osaka shooting.

Takenaka is believed to head the Yamaguchi-Gumi, the biggest grouping of gangsters in Japan, which has interests in gambling and prostitution. Police believe Takenaka became leader of the gang last June, appointed by the widow of his predecessor.

His leadership has split the syndicate. It appears that the attack on him was mounted by members of the Ichikawa, a splinter group led by a man who is a sworn enemy of Takenaka.

The three men hit in the attack were sprayed with gunfire from a speeding black car on Saturday night outside a building in Osaka. Yesterday police arrested Shuichi Nagano, alleged head of the Ichikawa operations group.

Gangsters threatened television crewmen as police searched offices and hideouts in 22 locations across the Osaka area. In the main offices of Takenaka's group, they found 19 wooden swords, but it is well-known that the group is able to buy illegal handguns.

An Osaka police expert said that it was the first time that Japan's two biggest gangs had clashed. With about 10,000 gangsters in Takenaka's group alone, they fear the battle could turn into an underworld war the like of which Japan has never seen.

European notebook

EC devotes a week to Euro-lunacy

In Brussels it has been the week of the victimized oyster, the tattooed pet and the campaign for real chocolate. The EC, with its uncertainty over its own future, has been busy grabbing the headlines with its undoubted sillinesses.

Coming at a time when the Community is so they say, being infiltrated by the Mafia and when it has been found incompetently handing out money to non-existent Tameside factories, these Euro-lunacy stories are surely confirming the popular British prejudice against all things associated with the Treaty of Rome.

While the BBC's *Today* programme ho-bos its way through the idea of marking animals with a Eurocode so that their owners can identify them more easily if they are lost, the cartoonists roll up with mirth at the very idea of a British stamp without the Queen's head on it. The undisputed view is that if it comes out of Brussels it is probably mad and expensive and undeniably hilarious.

In consequence public and hence politicians have a gut reaction to reject and revile a great deal that comes out of Brussels without paying it the compliment of trying to understand it.

Many critics have been more influenced by the ridiculous story that one Euro MP was campaigning against cruelty to oysters, than by the fact that the Community has just agreed to spend a further £226 million on helping Britain's depressed regions.

Those who were quick to sneer at the idea that a stamp should be Queenless never thought how convenient it would be to be able to buy stamps in Brighton to stick on holiday postcards mailed in Brindisi. Those who said tattooing cats was barbaric never considered that the scheme had been functioning well in France for years.

But this automatic popular rejection of the EEC is dangerous, given that Britain is now

inextricably part of it. It means that politicians and even some government ministers do not bother to find out what is going on, leaving the civil servants with huge responsibility over decisions and negotiations, well beyond the widest extravagance of *Yes Minister*.

At the moment a very nice negotiation is going on in comparative secrecy over what, if any, institutional improvements or changes should be brought in to make the community run better. The negotiating committee is due to put forward a report for decision by the summit meeting. But already Britain is being vilified in some countries for its refusal to agree to a new Treaty of European Union, giving the European Parliament more powers and an equal say in decision-making.

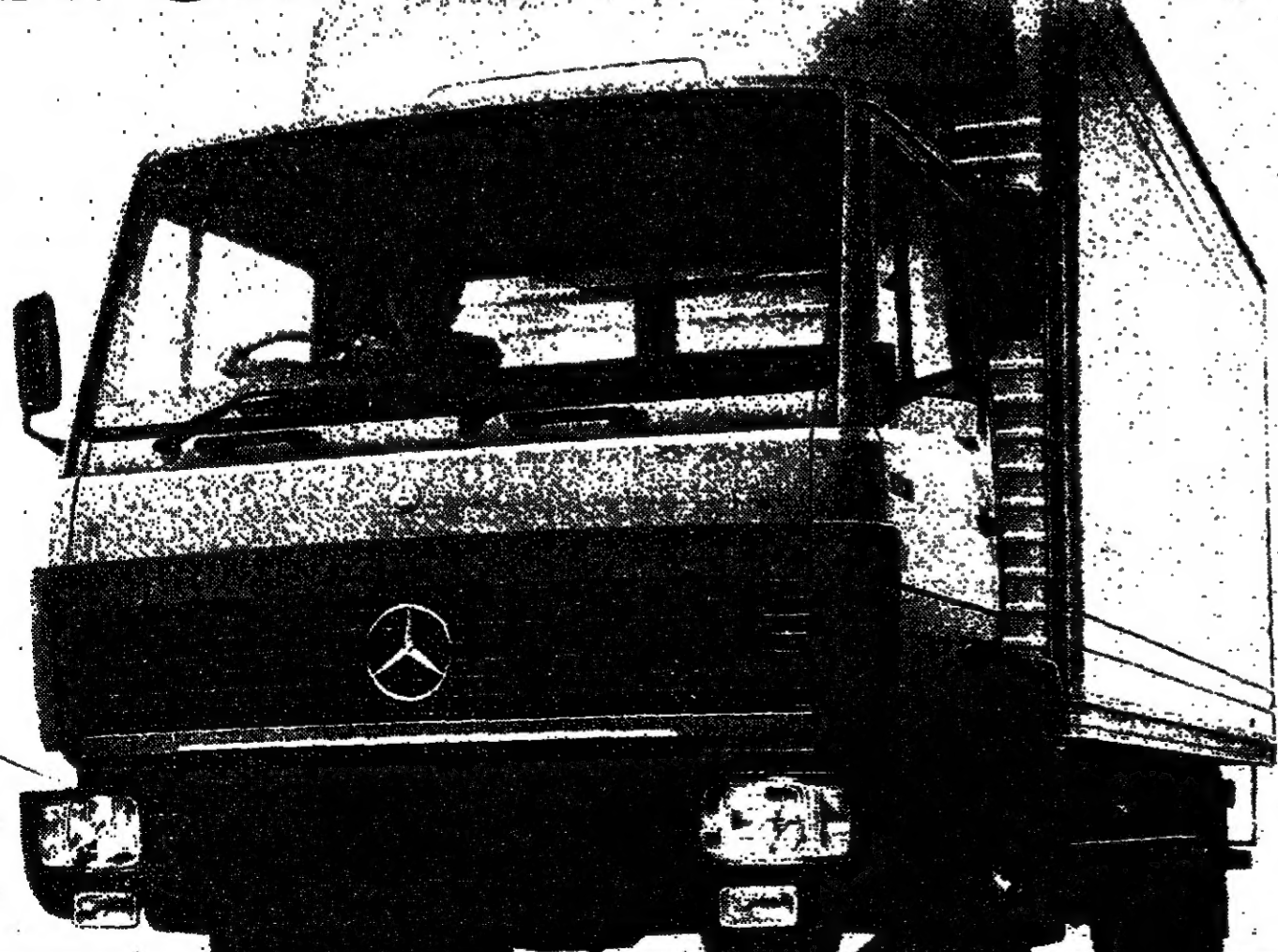
Mr Malcolm Rifkind, junior Minister at the Foreign Office, is the British representative on this negotiating committee, and he needs all his habitual coolness to keep his head amongst the Euro-enthusiasm which is reportedly being generated in it - And his job must be made doubly difficult by the suspicions among his own countrymen of what he may or may not be doing.

Mr Rifkind, if he sticking to the traditional brief prepared by some of the very best British civil servants, will be arguing that what is needed is not new treaty, but a will to make the existing treaty work. He will be arguing for better consultation and conciliation with the European Parliament - before and not after decisions are taken. He will be arguing for more majority voting where vital national interests are not at stake.

and he will be holding out against writing a new treaty with grandiose words, which ultimately - mean nothing. Words like that have given the Community a bad name, and make it an easy target for the cartoonists.

Ian Murray

THE 1985 TRUCK OF THE YEAR AWARD WASN'T JUST A POINTS DECISION.



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THE NEW MERCEDES 7 1/2 TONNER.

Jewish Congress furious at Austrian minister's reception for freed Nazi

Vienna (Reuters, AFP) - Delegates at the World Jewish Congress meeting in Austria for the first time, yesterday pressed their fury over the reception here of a Nazi war criminal.

A congress spokesman said a row over the reception of a former SS Major Reder by Defence Minister Herr Frischenschlager had completely overshadowed the meeting.

Herr Frischenschlager publicly defended his action and said he would not have become public knowledge.

"There was a very stormy meeting with many members demanding that we pull out of Vienna after the display given by the Defence Minister," the congress spokesman said.

"However, it was then decided that we stay on and continue our normal business, but we are hoping that the Austrian Government will say what ought to be said: 'We are sorry about what happened'."

Herr Frischenschlager met Reder, an Austrian citizen, on his arrival last Thursday at his surprise release from jail in Italy, and accompanied him to a military hospital near Vienna.

Reder, aged 69, was responsible for the deaths of some 600 people in the north Italian town of Marzabotto in 1944.

The affair dominated the opening of the congress. The chairman of the World Zionist Organization, Mr Leon Dulzin, urged the Austrian Chancellor Herr Sinowatz to dismiss the minister.

Herr Sinowatz told the congress he considered Herr Frischenschlager's behaviour a



Herr Frischenschlager: Defended his action

grave political mistake but said: "It would be wrong to draw conclusions from this incident on the attitude of the Austrian people and Government."

The congress president Mr Edgar Bronfman said it had not been a unanimous decision to come to Vienna.

"Then after deciding to come, on the eve of our meeting, a Nazi criminal is given a hero's welcome. We are shocked, devastated and angry," he said.

The New York-based World Jewish Congress was formed in

an extraordinary session of Parliament this week over the Defence Minister's greeting of Reder.

Herr Alois Micks, leader of The People's Party, said he wanted to put a motion to parliament demanding the resignation of Herr Frischenschlager.

The airport meeting between Herr Frischenschlager and Reder, who was returning after serving 33 years for war crimes, has caused a political storm.

Mr Bronfman told the congress: "We hope to improve relations with the Soviet Union because we have made it clear that our concern is not motivated by anti-Soviet disposition. World Jewry and the Soviet Union share much emotional ground."

"In remembering the holocaust we cannot forget that brave Soviet troops liberated most of the tattered remnants of European Jewry from death camps," he added.

Much of today's programme is dedicated to the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz, liberated by Soviet troops 40 years ago yesterday.

● CAIRO: The Austrian Defence Minister Herr Friedhelm Frischenschlager carried on as planned yesterday with an official visit to Egypt (Reuters reports).

Herr Frischenschlager and his delegation met the Defence Minister, Field Marshal Mohammed Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala, for a first round of talks on Egypt's defence needs.

He said he merely supervised Reder's move to a military hospital near Vienna to keep it secret pending an official statement.

Battle for heart of the Rock

Next week's scheduled lifting of the frontier restrictions between Gibraltar and Spain marks the final burial of the Franco regime's blockade imposed in 1969 as a way to recover sovereignty over the Rock. In the first of two articles, Richard Wigg, Madrid Correspondent, reports on the problems ahead.

GIBRALTAR "We understand that towards the end of the 20th century one cannot go against the wishes of a people."

Part 1
I am one of those who believe the people of Gibraltar have a right to be themselves. Señor Rafael Palomino, an Andalusian Socialist MP told me. He is to be president of a new political body, the Community of Towns of the Campo de Gibraltar, set up to try and establish a new mutually beneficial relationship with the Gibraltarians.

"I do not know how many years or generations it will be, but we have to work so that the Gibraltarians feel themselves not only Gibraltarians but inhabitants of this region, and therefore Spaniards too," he said.

The Franco Regime's brutal blockade, which produced the Gibraltar "siege mentality", may make that impossible until at least well into the next century. Gibraltarians proved they cannot be reduced to dependence on Spain; the basic issue now is whether it could be better to be interdependent with Andalusia and Spain.

Gibraltarians know they cannot prevent Spain from joining the EEC but they have a distinctive way of life that they dearly want to preserve. Unfortunately, it has been



Sir Joshua: A wait and see attitude

based on a highly artificial economy with, as direct political compensation for Britain for the blockade, a mini-welfare state for 20,000 inhabitants.

The open frontier should gradually allow economic forces to play a bigger role at the expense of politics. The best would be for convergent interests across the frontier to emerge without the Spaniards giving up their sovereignty claim, though it would be set back by a new status quo, rather as reunification is by collaboration between the two Germanies.

On both sides of the frontier, I found widespread belief that tourism will gain, all the way from Gibraltar's Europa Point to Malaga. Gibraltarians and Spaniards have been able to cross on foot since December, 1982, when Spain's new Socialist Government made a first "humanitarian gesture": now it

is foreign tourists, and the economies heavily dependent on them on both sides, who will benefit.

That means a shake-up for Gibraltar's hotels and shopkeepers and Gibraltar's workers, who have got used to siege conditions.

The promise of more prosperity in one of Spain's poorest regions, the Campo, will mean a tug-of-war between the Gibraltar authorities and Madrid, both anxious to swing the advantages in their own favour.

Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's veteran Chief Minister, who has had to adapt without being able to like the Opposition, to criticize the Foreign Office in public, has already said Gibraltar will wait and see how Madrid's promised customs arrangements - "just like any other Spanish frontier" - work.

GIBRALTAR'S HISTORY

711 Cepe, ancient Phoenician trading station, conquered by Berbers and named Gebel Tanq (Mountain of Tanq), origin of Gibraltar.
1462 Beginning of two and a half centuries of Spanish rule.
1704 Taken by British in War of Spanish Succession.
1713 Ceded by Spain under Treaty of Utrecht.
1830 Gibraltar becomes Crown Colony.
1969 Franco regime declares "total closing" of frontier.
1978 Spain's democratic constitution provides for possibility of autonomous community of Gibraltar.
1980 Lisbon agreement between Britain and Spain.
1982 Falkland war prevents implementation.
1984 Brussels agreement in November on Gibraltar's future.

out in practice. Only afterwards will it consider any reduction in local import charges.

Gibraltar's economy is so tiny that many individuals and Spanish charwomen crossing the frontier since December, 1982, and bringing in fruit and vegetables have been sufficient to supply many private homes, and even cafes.

Building materials and kitchen equipment have been coming in regularly from Spain with the Spanish authorities turning a blind eye and payment made via a Madrid bank account. Plumbers and electricians from La Linea, the last town on the Spanish side, compete with Gibraltar's "moonlighters".

With all this change, the Gibraltarians are wondering whether a new balance will be struck or whether next week will prove the beginning of the economic takeover by Spain.

Tomorrow: The practicalities

Cambodians are given pledge by UN chief

From Neil Kelly, Khao-I-Dang, Thailand

On the eve of his visit to Vietnam Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, said yesterday that he would exhaust all the possibilities of his office to find a solution to the six-year war in Cambodia. Speaking at the refugee camp here, eight miles from the Cambodian border, he promised "to do my best to resolve this appalling problem."

He was referring in particular to the plight of the new Cambodian refugees he had seen living in poor conditions after fleeing across the border to escape recent attacks by Vietnamese and Cambodian Government forces.

UN border relief officials told him 197,000 refugees had fled since November after abandoning 13 separate encampments just inside Cambodia. All the civilian encampments of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front have now been overrun.

Although Mr Son Sann, the Front's leader, was in one of the camps visited by the Secretary-General and had expected to meet him, there was no meeting. No reason was given.

Earlier, the Secretary-General told journalists that during his talks with Vietnamese ministers, beginning later today in Hanoi, he would take up the question of Vietnamese artillery attacks on Cambodian civilians.

● BORDER BATTLE: Fierce fighting broke out yesterday between Cambodian guerrillas and Vietnamese troops at the evacuated resistance base of Nong Chan.

Cracks in apartheid

Reformists see new deal for blacks

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The promise of extended political and property rights for South Africa's blacks, and hints of other changes in traditional apartheid policy, contained in President Botha's speech opening the new three-chamber Parliament here last Friday have met with widely differing responses.

In white political circles, Verligtes (Afrikaans for "enlightened ones"), as reformists within the ruling National Party are called, have hailed the speech as a fundamental shift in the ideology of Afrikaner nationalism, the dominant political force for most of the past 40 years.

This is also the assessment of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht, which has said that the course on which Mr Botha is embarked will lead inevitably to full racial integration, and has promised to put up fierce resistance every inch of the way.

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, the parliamentary standard-bearer of anti-apartheid white liberalism, agrees with Dr Treurnicht to the extent that he considers Mr Botha's speech an "important departure from traditional National Party Dogma".

Members of the new Indian and (mixed-blood) Coloured parliamentary chambers have also in general reacted favourably, and may as a result modify their attacks on the Government in the no-confi-

dence debates that are traditionally the first week's business of every new Parliament.

Outside Parliament, the response has generally been scornful. Both the multi-racial United Democratic Front and the all-black Azanian People's Organization, the two main above-ground radical opposition movements, have dismissed Mr Botha's proposals as mere tinkering with the apparatus of apartheid.

Often at loggerheads, the two organizations agree for once that Mr Botha's main aim is to create a privileged position for urban blacks, and thus divide the black majority, that is, the two-thirds of South Africa's population of about 30 million who are of Bantu-speaking negroid stock.

By general consent, the most important part of Mr Botha's speech was his public recognition that the existing policy of confining the political representation of blacks to the various tribal "homelands", with only very limited rights at the local government level elsewhere, has failed.

It seems fairly clear, however, that while acknowledging that blacks must be given a say at the central Government level, Mr Botha is not thinking of expanding or modifying the new Parliament to include them, but rather of setting up some separate structure of as yet undefined powers.

Leading article, page 13

New premier to steer Ontario on middle way

From John Best, Ottawa

The Ontario Progressive Conservative Party has chosen Mr Frank Miller to be its new leader and premier of Canada's largest province in terms of population and industrial power.

M. Miller, Minister of Industry in the Cabinet of the retiring Premier, Mr William Davis, scored a close third-ballot victory on Saturday over Mr Larry Grossman, the Provincial Treasurer, by 869 votes to 792.

Mr Miller is a self-made millionaire who personifies the robust conservatism of rural Ontario. An engineer, he comes from the Muskoka Lakes district north of Toronto.

At 57, he was the eldest of the four candidates who sought the premiership. He is also regarded as the most right wing, although in his speeches he stressed the need for compassion and social justice as much as free enterprise and economic renewal. He recently complained that opponents were trying to make him look like Attila the Hun.

Mr Miller, who became wealthy as the proprietor of a car business, has been a member of the Provincial



Mr Miller: Compassion and economic renewal

development of any divisive issues in the leadership campaign.

The candidates agreed, for instance, on the need for pension reform, support for the tourist and forestry industries, and a selling of the province's \$Can 700 million stake in the Suncor oil company.

However, since Mr Miller was regarded as the most right-wing candidate, and Mr Grossman the most left-wing, the final ballot turned into a confrontation between the "conservative" and "progressive" elements of the party.

The keynotes of his administration will be "compassion, common sense, social justice and economic renewal". He pledged to give high priority to providing opportunities for work to Ontario is unemployed.

	1st ballot	2nd	3rd
Miller	591	659	869
Grossman	378	514	792
Imbriell	421	508	-
Shirruy	300	-	-

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Israel's troubled borders

Negotiators try to crack problem of the desert-strip beach club

From Christopher Walker, Beersheba

For the first time in nearly two years, Israeli and Egyptian negotiators met yesterday to try to resolve a deep-seated difference over the future of Taba, a narrow strip of palm-fringed desert that has acquired increasing importance since Israel pulled out of the Sinai in 1982.

The main subject of the three-day meeting, being held with the full participation of Washington, is a 700-square-metre strip of desert, now the site of a luxury 12-storey Israeli hotel and a beach for topless swimmers, run by Mr Rafi Nelson, one of Israel's best-known bohemians. Egypt claims sovereignty over the land.

The atmosphere was soured by the recent disclosure that the Israel Lands Administration has decided to rent Mr Nelson a 49-year lease on the site of his beach club. Egyptian diplomats have complained bitterly.

Despite this controversy, the negotiations in the remote Negev Desert town of Beersheba were seen as the strongest indication yet of the thaw in Israeli-Egyptian relations that has followed the appointment of a National Unity government in Jerusalem containing the Israeli politician best liked by the Egyptians - the former Defence Minister, Mr Ezer Weizman.

President Mubarak of Egypt has declared that a resolution of the Taba dispute is one of the



Map showing the location of Taba, a narrow strip of land between Israel and Egypt, near the Gulf of Aqaba.

conditions he is naming as the price of for accepting an invitation to a border summit with Israel's Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres.

The other conditions, which Israel regards as already having been fulfilled, are an improvement in the quality of life for the West Bank Palestinians and concrete evidence of an Israeli determination to pull out of Lebanon.

The coastal strip at Taba on the outskirts of the Israeli resort of Eilat is one of 15 border points still in dispute after the handback of Sinai under the Camp David peace treaty.

Diplomats believe Egypt's new willingness to talk is linked to President Mubarak's planned visit to Washington in March, when reports say he is likely to demand parity with Israel.

Talks last took place in the Suez Canal town of Ismailia in March 1983. This time the meeting will discuss a proposal to introduce members of the Sinai Multi-National Force and observers into the Taba strip in place of the Israeli police who at present control it. Israel is thought likely to resist this plan.

The Beersheba talks, in the heavily-guarded Desert Inn Hotel, have already caused a split on the Israeli side. The Foreign Ministry, headed by the right-wing Likud leader, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, favours adopting a much harder line with the Egyptians than Mr Peres - who yesterday sent a top aide to the talks as "an observer".

A group of Jewish settlers including former residents of the Sinai demonstrated outside the hotel, demanding that Israel refuse to concede sovereignty over Taba. In Cairo, a group of about 50 Egyptians protested about the talks and about Israel's presence at the city's international book fair. Seven home-made Israeli flags were burned.

In addition to Taba, the Beersheba talks are due to cover the suggested transfer from Egypt to the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip of some 7,000 Palestinian refugees who were divided from family and friends when the town of Rafah was split in two during the 1982 hand-over. It is understood that in return for this gesture, Israel will be demanding a number of Egyptian goodwill measures.

standing beside their tanks south of the river, made no attempt to intervene.

Along the line of the Awali and Bissri Rivers from which the Israelis are to withdraw, there was a curious, almost unearthly, calm.

Some Christian villagers, fearing a Druse attack on their hamlets from the north, were loading bedding on to cars, but across the narrow valleys, church bells were ringing for morning service and the few cars that passed through the small Israeli checkpoint on the Bissri bridge contained priests rather than refugees.

Two speeding cars heading north over the low stone bridge carried the local Christian Phalangist militia commander and his heavily-armed entourage but the three teenage Israeli soldiers on the road, already eating emergency rations now that the Army's infrastructure has been withdrawn, had little to do save stand guard over the frothing river and the fields of buttercups around it.

It now looks as though the Israelis may pull out of the Sidon region in stages, abandoning the city first.

Most of the lead comes from car exhausts. Studies have shown that rain brings down between 5,000 and 30,000 tons a year in the Mediterranean, and that rivers bring in between 2,200 and 3,100 tons a year more. The concentration of lead in the Mediterranean is now 10 times higher than in the open ocean.

Mr Michael Waldichuk, a Canadian oceanographer, said that even small doses of lead cause brain damage. "There is a theory that the decline of the Roman Empire was due to the habit of its ruling class of drinking large quantities of wine out of lead jugs, the lead particles causing degeneration of the brain."

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Pope hits at use of gospel for politics

Caracas (Reuters) - The Pope, starting a tour of Latin America, has called for social justice but condemned deviations from Roman Catholic doctrine, which he said sought "an illusory earthly liberation".

Addressing Venezuelan bishops soon after arriving last night, the Pope delved into one of the problems dividing the Latin American Church - how to show concern for the poor.

This concern is sometimes expressed in the controversial "liberation theology", a form of Catholic thinking, native to Latin America which attempts to formulate a Church reply to social injustice.

The Pope said some theologians had deformed the message of the Gospel, "using it for the service of political and ideological strategies in the search for an illusory earthly liberation".

He said church leaders had a duty to stop those who abused their teaching authority and must respond by expounding the correct doctrine and rectifying errors, "correcting with charity and firmness those who have erred".

The Pope told reporters earlier on the flight from Rome that liberation theology could be a serious deviation but generalization should be avoided as it had many forms.

He said in a speech at Caracas airport that he had come at a delicate moment in Latin American history to encourage greater social justice and renewal.

President Jaime Lusinchi, of Venezuela, in a speech of welcome, emphasized threats to peace in the region.

QUITO Ecuador has closed its borders with Colombia and Peru for nine days to all but diplomatic and Church officials before the Pope's visit next week (Reuters reports).

The Foreign Ministry said that the closure was for security reasons. The Civil Aviation Bureau said flights into Ecuador would also be restricted during the Pope's three-day visit.

Señor Enrique Noboa, the deputy Interior Minister, said two days ago that the border with Colombia would be closed to prevent an influx of people wishing to see the Pope.

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Deep security: The Pope surrounded by guards as he rides on an escalator in Caracas.

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THE ARTS

Opera

Myth and longing in a time warp, but the real action is in the score

Tristan and Isolde
Coliseum

Tristan must be one of the easiest operas to produce. There are really only three things that happen, as crashing waves at ever greater distances from the double bars at the ends of the acts: the draught, the disturbance of the lovers and the arrival of Isolde. If one allows for those, and offers a passable stage picture, then the rest can be left to where the real action of this opera takes place, in the score, particularly if one has Sir Reginald Goodall to conduct it.

audience at the Paris Opéra tonight to discover whether Michael Hampe has found a Tristan for the 1980s. But Mr Friedman's eye on the work is still sober and sure almost throughout, and his production gains in both spectacle and resonance from what is perhaps its most dated feature: the spiralling platform of polished black on which the singers move.

This vortex proves most versatile. In the first act it is dished into the outline of a boat, with Isolde at its circular centre. In the second act it has become almost flat, and the centre is now the garden irradiated by the double personality of Tristan and Isolde. Then in the last act it has become domed, with the round middle raised up and occupied of course by Tristan. The whole structure has been inverted, to mirror the inversion in the myth by which Isolde unconsciously longing for Tristan becomes Tristan consciously longing for Isolde.

The spiral can also serve as an image of eternity. Isolde in the last act comes rushing back from times past and future to exist at the centrepoint with Tristan in an eternal present. Marke, who has somehow got mixed up in this time travelling, remains poised at the end to step off at the point in the whirlpool of time where he had stepped into the action in the first and second acts. His military costume, too, singles him out as a being from a particular era, whereas Isolde is in a periodless gown, and Tristan no less successfully baffles the time sense with lifeboatman's outfit of sou'wester and sea boots.

In another sense the production presents Marke, Tristan and Isolde all alike as passive characters who have their active counterparts in Melot, Kurwenal and Brangäne. For instance, before his attack on Tristan, Melot very strongly presents his sword to Marke, but the king will not grant his authority. But not all Mr Friedman's ideas are so apt. Just before this moment

Marke has clutched at his heart during the interlude in Tristan's reply to him, as if the "Tristan chord" at this point were a personal pang. To situate the music in a particular character in this way is inevitably to trivialize it: the characters are there to hint at what the music might be about, not the other way around.

Sir Reginald's performance, however, carries one through such dangerous moments with barely a hiccup. On Saturday night it was a performance that grew greatly in strength from act to act, largely because the quality of orchestral playing improved so much. By the last act one felt the strings of communication between conductor and musicians had been pulled tight, and the prelude to this act showed in exemplary fashion Sir Reginald's command of the long phrase, from an opening that dug into the chromaticism, up and out to diatonic clarity: a spiral again. On the larger scale Sir Reginald seems to keep momentum going by understanding Wagner as an

immense complex of ostinatos: before one repeating phrase has quite dissolved another has come to take its place as providing the most obvious continuity, a continuity that improbably survives some daring dead halts.

The casting is not so resilient. Johanna Meier as Isolde switched effectively from the haughty queen to the delirious woman, and in sound she was clear and strong; but she asked our indulgence on account of a recent heavy cold, which presumably was the cause of a widened vibrato and shortness of phrasing. Alberto Remedios as Tristan retains a valiant timbre and acts the third act courageously. Linda Fimie as Brangäne and Geoffrey Chard as Kurwenal are also more remarkable for their acting than for their vocal polish. John Tomlinson as Marke has some problems with the long Wagnerian line, but he is the only one to get across more than a fraction of Andrew Porter's translation.

Paul Griffiths

Johanna Meier (Isolde) and Alberto Remedios (Tristan) in the *Liebestod* scene

Riccardo Chailly talks about his new role as Bologna Opera's musical director. Interview by John Higgins



Chailly: "If I have to fight, then I will fight"

Born with a baton in hand

Riccardo Chailly is in London at the moment for a pair of concerts with the LPO. Tomorrow there is a Ravel-Chopin evening, followed three nights later by an East European programme of Dvořák, Rachmaninov and Stravinsky. Chailly, whose term as one of the LPO's principal guest conductors is about to end, is likely to be heard less frequently here in the future. The main reason is that just before Christmas he accepted the post of musical director of the Bologna Opera. (His actual title will be "director principale", a useful name invented by Riccardo Muti a little time ago to indicate the right to have the last word on all musical matters without the need to shoulder any of the administrative ones.)

Now Bologna at the moment is not a house in the first division of Italian opera theatres. That, though, could very well change. The new administration team, headed by mostly ex-Scala, are all under 40 and Chailly, at 31, will bring the average age down still further. He will open his first season in February next year with Verdi's *I vespri siciliani* in a co-production with the Vienna State Opera - this, Chailly claims, will be Vienna's first taste of *I vespri*. Another co-production, *Il trovatore*, is pencilled in with Covent Garden. So, within a few months of taking over, the new Bologna team has made a clear declaration that it no longer intends to be considered as a provincial house.

Chailly, talking recently in his home town of Milan, was clearly pleased that Italian opera houses were now once again turning to native-born conductors. When Chailly arrives in Bologna Riccardo Muti will be installed at La Scala. Bruno Bartoletti, after a long stay in America, is just about to return to Florence. "Perhaps it is a bit of Italian

sciovinismo, but I welcome a return to the days when the leading conductors each had their own theatre. Fausto Cleva wanted to hear one town and if you had to go to one town and if you were in search of Franco Capuana then to another. I've always admired the way - coming up to our own time - that Jimmy Levine has devoted himself to the Met in New York, apart from those Salzburg engagements. To have your own house and to stay there does you no harm at all - it stops you catching that illness, Concorde fever, for a start. When I start at Bologna I reckon that about a quarter of my working time will be spent there, with the rest going to recordings and symphony concerts."

So far Chailly has not done a great deal of scolding down. His father is a composer and encouraged Riccardo to start conducting in public by the time he reached the age of 14. Chailly shrugs off this adolescent precociousness as something quite natural: "Somebody heard that there was this young boy, born apparently with a baton in his hand. So I got an invitation from a theatre to conduct Massenet's *Werther* when he was 19, which also turned out to be his first opera on record (for Deutsche Grammophon). "Opera is the best way to learn the business of conducting, especially if you are an Italian. Theatre is there in our blood; it is a kind of hashish for Italians. I appeared everywhere in Como, Palermo, Parma... indeed I remember a *Simon Boccanegra* in Parma with two totally unknown baritones called Renato Bruson and Leo Nucci. It wasn't bad at all."

The speed of Chailly's ascent of the musical ladder, the quantity of engagements successfully completed while his contemporaries were still at music college, have won him

startling reversal of expectations. The climactic revelation of the diary is not Gloumou's downfall but his ultimate victory: he demonstrates that society needs him at least as much as he needs it.

There is no British tradition for playing Ostrovsky. Only a tiny proportion of his massive output (47 original plays) has been seen here. The most successful production was the RSC's *The Forest* in 1981: it had an unashamed commitment to caricature that gave it extraordinary vitality. Peter Rice is funny and charming but it lacks that crucial sense of the grotesque. Performances are undoubtedly heightened, but

Television
Love and romance in peculiar places

Knockback (BBC 2) was concerned with one of television's favorite subjects, life "inside". Perhaps on this occasion the prison visitor was almost as important as the prisoner. Romance has flourished in peculiar places, but few can be stranger than the little room guarded by warders where Alan and Sylvia console each other. He is a "lifer" whose status, as the first murderer to be imprisoned rather than hanged, has led him to the edge of insanity. She is a rather bored woman who has been saved from herself by the necessity of saving someone else instead.

This play, of which the second part will be shown next Sunday, was based on a series of real events and, despite the slightly boring lectures about the nature of guilt and punishment, was itself realistic. Derrick O'Connor, as Alan, was good at seeming desperate:

Pauline Collins, as Sylvia, was good at seeming distressed. Perhaps they were made for each other: certainly television, being a very flat medium, was able to convey the monotony of their respective lives. And, since this was a long drama, there was room for the minutiae which a brief account would have sacrificed for the sake of melodrama. It was also accurate about the insidiousness (rather than the brutality) of prison life, and was a result more chilling than the usual sensationalist presentations.

The *Spirit of Whitley* (Channel 4) revealed a town which is perhaps still best known as the reception centre for Count Dracula. But Tom Vernon discovered other charms, too, and described them eloquently enough: "the past gets in your eyes", he explained as we saw him pedalling against the wind and

across the moors. The bicycle seemed redundant since the rest of the film-crew must have travelled by car or van but, this little piece of stage-management aside, his was an evocative documentary of a place situated "between nothingness and nowhere".

Whitley is haunted by its history, as most of its residents revealed, but it has also taken the more active step of preserving and even enlarging upon its own legends: "Count Dracula actually lived in Royal Crescent", one old lady explained as well as to Cambridge, and that after 90 hours of intensive rehearsal; and it was the final concert for which the orchestra's conductor, Louis Sotijn, was in charge before retiring from that post.

Peter Ackroyd

Concerts

The pianola needs more than just foot work

Stravinsky for pianola
Purcell Room

A composer's whims may be oddly revealing, like Bruckner's continent eye for young girls or Ravel's natty suit. Of such was Stravinsky's enthusiasm for the pianola, which lasted for at least a decade after 1914, and which resulted in a punched transcription of a good portion of his music - more than was available at the time on gramophone records. But one wonders, after Friday night's performance of many of these rolls, whether Stravinsky ever put his keenness to the test of actually listening to the product.

I suspect he was attracted by the mechanical, percussive aura of the pianola, by the feeling that through this medium he would be able to hone his music into precise rhythmic patterns. However, as Rev Lawson and his fellow pianolists here demonstrated, the pianola is in fact capable of considerable rubato. What it cannot do, which makes it disastrously inappropriate for music of polyrhythmic complexity like that of *The Rite of Spring*, is to give a different rhythmic shading to different voices at the same time. For that reason, simply fell apart, in what was billed as the first complete performance of the pianola version.

Another lack was of the physical tension driven into this music when it is truly being created, whether by an orchestra or by two pianists. The gap in technique between the excellent Mr Lawson and his companion playing the pianola thus the ability to pump away with one's feet.

This seemed to matter less in *Petrushka*, of which we heard all but the third scene. Metrical overlaps were also less of a problem in this work, which is so much more of a machine than *The Rite*, so much more geared to a single pulse. Even so, the happiest piece in this environment was the Etude which Stravinsky wrote specially for the instrument, rejoicing in its capacities suggestive of a pianist with six hands and two brains. As other composers have found too, and as Stravinsky himself seems to have been sensing in his pianola version of the *Piano Rag Music*, the pianola becomes an instrument in its own right when it is not treated as a substitute.

Paul Griffiths

BBC SO/Pritchard
Festival Hall

Last week was a remarkable one for music in London and through the agency of the BBC for a much wider public as well. For it was a week in which we celebrated with enthusiastic passion a contemporary composer who seems to have won almost all hearts. Sir Michael Tippett's eightieth birthday concerts have provided the reassuring sight of large audiences held intent by recent music of an entirely undogmatic, uncontrived nature. There may be those who still think Tippett's music too backward or those who still think him too unintelligibly forward. But between those extremes, the music goes through to an extraordinarily wide range of people.

On Friday night it was the turn of the BBC to make its offering in the form of the work which first attracted wide public attention to Tippett's music, *A Child of Our Time*. That was more than 40 years ago, and one can justifiably wonder why that advance reputation should have come in this broad, relaxed, yet committed account by Sir John Pritchard. Tippett's oratorio sounded an entirely natural, assured masterpiece.

The choral writing now sounds derivative in comparison with that in *The Vision of St Augustine* or *The Mask of Time*, but it achieves its purpose perfectly, and while it stands firmly in the centre of the English choral tradition, its strokes of imagination save it from cliché. The most outstanding of these, of course, is Tippett's use of spirituals as Bach chorale equivalents.

They were very well sung on Friday by the BBC Symphony Chorus, and were especially distinguished by the soaring impulsiveness of Faye Robinson's soprano descants. Throughout she brought an entirely new understanding to the lines: the voice swooped without restraint, yet melted away with ease. A more traditionally solemn but no less sensitive approach was provided by Alfreda Hodgson and John Shirley-Quirk; the other soloists from America, Kenneth Riegel, sounded less happy, though his rather edgy tone managed the unusual feat of making "I have no money for my bread" sound like Kurt Weill.

In the first half, Sir John conducted a warm, sleepy Beethoven Eighth Symphony.

Nicholas Kenyon

Dutch University Orchestra
Queen Elizabeth Hall

This was a special occasion for a number of reasons. It celebrated the Dutch University Orchestra's return to London after an absence of more than two decades: it signalled the end of their gruelling annual tour as well as to Cambridge, and that after 90 hours of intensive rehearsal; and it was the final concert for which the orchestra's conductor, Louis Sotijn, was in charge before retiring from that post.

Otherwise (apart from the fact that proceeds from the evening are to be given to the National Bureau for Handicapped Students) everything was quite normal. Normality was playing a new work specifically commissioned for each annual tour, in this case Geert van Keulen's *Sinfonia*. Van Keulen, otherwise bass clarinetist of the Concertgebouw, has provided a modest though immediately imposing sense of occasion. He has set his own points of reference, it explores the orchestral writing of great skill and imagination. Not surprisingly the woodwind play a prominent role in forming an impressive palette of colours, and even if the work treads rather heavily at times it nevertheless feels like a living organism.

Normality, if the standards evident throughout the evening is anything to go by, also entails playing of the highest order marked with that frisson which tells you every player means every note. In Mahler's First Symphony (given in the early five-movement version) that sense of commitment could almost be touched.

The opening was beautifully poised, slowly generating a fervency that once attained lasted to the work's end, even, by implication, in the gentle "Blumine" movement. There was some admirable solo work in all departments, with Nick de Groot contributing a particularly confident double bass solo in that bizarre funeral march.

The strings, too, were exceptionally secure in everything they did, and that applied also through the Brahms Violin Concerto, though Theodoros Gerets, the violinist, sounded just a little rough and ready here. Better that, though, than soul-less perfection.

Stephen Pettitt

Cinderella
Covent Garden

An exhibition in the Royal Opera House's foyer contains a photograph of the first production of Ashton's *Cinderella*, with its magically imaginative designs by Jean-Denis Malclès. What a contrast with the lavish but utterly banal scenery by Henry Bardon used since 1965. I am convinced that their mediocrity pull the ballet down and is one reason why some spectators nowadays think even Ashton's choreography trivial, since they cannot see its virtues through the camouflage.

Another reason, of course, is that it is sometimes not well enough danced. Friday night's performance was an improvement in some ways, although the entries for the prince's four friends were appalling. The best dancing, by far, came from Simon Kice as the jester.

All four leading dancers were new to their roles. Karen Paisley makes a pretty Cinderella and dances with neat style. She will probably be more touching

Dance

when she has got used to the role: there seemed a certain careful consciousness in her dancing, and acting which should ease later.

Phillip Broomhead, her prince, dances rather like a great enthusiastic puppy. Those long legs of his swing so high and wide, he jumps about so precipitately, that one enjoys the effort even while wishing for a little more control. Really he does not need the glitter-dust he lavished all over his hair. The partnering all went smoothly, but never once did I really believe that either of them had fallen in love.

Jonathan Burrows and Michael Crookes were the ugly sisters. It helps that they are probably too young to remember and therefore imitate the original pair. Crookes's humour is a bit schoolboyish so far (better make-up might help); Burrows, as the timid one, is more subtly, but has not yet fully developed the humour of the character. At least with their unexaggerated playing one saw no good for the sisters' comic dances as.

John Percival

Nash Ensemble
Wigmore Hall

If Respighi, Rossini, Pizzetti sounds like yet another line: from that music-school number in *On Your Toes*, then that is exactly where you end up after a concert from the Nash Ensemble's latest, exhilarating series, "From Beethoven to Berlioz".

The very least you get from this seven-part Italian journey is a sherry, a *Sequenza* and a fine singer. The most stretches just as far as you care to make it on Saturday night from the hedonistic delight of a Ponchielli piano and wind quintet, like a big silver bowl of *gléni misti*, to mind and ear-stretching rarities by Respighi and Dallapiccola. Speaking of ear-stretching, the Berio *Sequenza* extra is its position in the programme suggests. As Irvine Arditti's performance of No. VIII for violin so admirably showed, it can be a subtly efficacious way of untuning and retuning the ear.

Henry Herford was the central soloist, and his main work, the *Crucifixus*, for baritone and eight instruments by Dallapiccola. Webern is the obvious point of reference for these later, pointillistic pieces; yet their sensuous and simultaneous tasting of meaning and sound, especially when recreated with the mellifluous lyrics of Herford and the Nash's soloists, catches long echoes of Monteverdi too. As Quasimodo's translations of the five Greek poems point their pungent miniaturism, so the minutely "heard" instrumental and vocal writing handprints and activates their forms.

Herford gave equally persuasive performances of two songs by Pizzetti, contemporary of Respighi and, in his own way, predecessor of Dallapiccola. East and west, Byzantium and Rome here faced each other: a Greek poem, "The Imprisoned Klept", with its Russian overtones, and "The Shepherd", a Giottoesque, Debussian pastoral, made a tantalizing pair which competed for sheer imaginative stimulus with three of Respighi's more elliptical songs.

Stimulus and refreshment of the senses and the mind was this concert's adrenaalin, as these rarities were sharpened on the whetstone of Ponchielli at his most outrageous, Mozart (Trio in E flat K498) at his most divinely proportioned, and Mendelssohn (Piano Trio in D minor) at his most quintessential.

Hilary Finch

ECO/Menubhin
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Quite obviously, one purpose of the English Chamber Orchestra's two concert series called "Schubert and his Mentors" in juxtaposing formative influences with what might be called an end product, is to enable us to hear that by some magic chemistry a potency is greater than the sum of its parts. In the second concert, "The Great C Major Symphony" could well prove the point. But here Schubert's Fourth Symphony, the "Tragic" found itself in danger of being overshadowed by both Beethoven's and Brahms's Romanticism and four quite glorious strings.

Partly this was a matter of what was performed but of how. In the Beethoven the violinist was Yehudi Menuhin, otherwise the conductor of the rest of the programme, and it was good to hear him bring his sweet intensity to Beethoven's lyricism, even if that once in a while heaving arm distorts at odd moments. Schubert, too, the orchestral accompaniment sounded slightly tedious, though Menuhin's insistence upon a measure of rhythmic independence - might have accounted for that.

When it came to the Romantic arias, in contrast all was brilliance and drama. Robert Buchanan, who sang Schubert's "The Shepherd" so powerfully, seemed lower register, while the top of her range is clear and unfurled even at its loudest. What is more, she has a technique fully equal to the extraordinary demands of a piece like "Bei ruhiger Lust", while her "Sombre forest" was radiant. Only a certain limitation in the variety of her vocal colours spoils an otherwise remarkable performance.

After such excitement the Schubert, though revealing an alluringly inventive turn of thought seemed to have its youthful flaws fully exposed. It was given a decent and reliable performance, but only that.

SP

● The Barber of Shille, conducted by Arnold Oestman and directed by Jonathan Bates, is the new production for Kent Opera's spring tour. It opens in the Marlboro Theatre, Canterbury, on March 21. The tour repertoire also includes *The Marriage of Figaro* and *Don Juan*.

● E. J. Gaudet's publishing column will appear next Monday.

Diary of a Scoundrel
Orange Tree

At the start of Ostrovsky's comedy *Diary of a Scoundrel* its hero Yegor Gloumou announces his scheme for wheedling his way into Moscow society. "From now on it's to be nauseating, toadying flattery - the only language the elite of Moscow understand". And it works like a dream: pandering to the vanities of the rich and powerful he soon becomes indispensable to them.

So much so that when they discover his true opinion of them (confided in the diary of the title) they find themselves obliged to forgive him. In a

Theatre

startling reversal of expectations, the climactic revelation of the diary is not Gloumou's downfall but his ultimate victory: he demonstrates that society needs him at least as much as he needs it.

There is no British tradition for playing Ostrovsky. Only a tiny proportion of his massive output (47 original plays) has been seen here. The most successful production was the RSC's *The Forest* in 1981: it had an unashamed commitment to caricature that gave it extraordinary vitality. Peter Rice is funny and charming but it lacks that crucial sense of the grotesque. Performances are undoubtedly heightened, but

the overall effect is too genial. Gloumou's rich victims are not monstrous enough for his accommodation to them to be much of a moral compromise. Gloumou himself is competently played by Paul Bradley, whose mooncalf and saggish suit make him instantly endearing to those he deceives. But it would add considerably to the force of the piece if he were to differentiate more sharply between the styles he adopts for each of the dupes - eager seeker after truth one minute, then man of the world, passionate lover, staunch conservative, and so on. As it is all his victims seem to fall for essentially the same little-boy-lost act.

Lynne Truss

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KA

MONDAY PAGE

From boredom to boardroom

The 1980s is witnessing a new women's movement. As the first wave of feminism, with its mould-breaking ideas, its anger, frustrations and inspiration ebbs away, women are quietly entering into the system, examining these new attitudes



By Patricia Clough

Without fanfare - in fact without any one really noticing at all - women recently passed one of the biggest milestones towards sexual equality since the invention of the Pill.

A number of companies and organizations have been doing some sums and have concluded that encouraging equality among their men and women employees pays dividends. They have found they can no longer afford the vast loss of talent, training and experience when women drop out or are simply kept down on the lower rungs of the career ladder. At a time when many firms are competing desperately for talent, they must recruit, keep and promote bright women.

Everyone is short of able people," says Mr Hamish Orr-Ewing, chairman of Rank Xerox. "We are wasting the resources of half the population."

Feminists, of course, have been saying this for years. But the people who have made this discovery lately are greying business-suited gentlemen from company boardrooms who would blanch at being considered Women's Libbers.

"They are only acting out of enlightened self-interest," says a leading woman management expert. "For them it's simply a sound investment". In short, money speaks louder than Germaine Greer, or even, for that matter, the sex discrimination laws.

This slow realization coincides with the second phase of the feminist movement. The first, revolutionary stage with its anger, indignation, theorizing, consciousness-raising and heady feeling of freedom now over, women are quietly entering the system, particularly the male-dominated world of business and industry. They are no longer just courageous moul-breakers or the token women, but ever increasing numbers of educated women who see their work as lifetime careers and not simply as a stop-gap until they marry.

Yet research by the Industrial Society has found that after a good start women's careers typically begin to flag as they reach their late twenties or early thirties. Many who have put off childbearing to get established in their jobs, feel it is time to

have babies and, lacking encouragement from their firms, fail to return. Those who do return find they have fallen way behind their male contemporaries and are unlikely to make up for the lost years. Some lose heart and drift away.

Those who do not have children similarly find their careers faltering at this stage as traditional attitudes favour men and keep women back.

One of the most common attitudes among firms is "they'll only have babies and leave". Yet, the Industrial Society says, women who do continue working take only an average of four years off for child-bearing - a tiny part of a potential working life of 40 years.

No one yet knows how much this wastage of women's talents costs the British economy, though the Manpower Services Commission has asked Manchester University Management Centre to find out. But in view of the fact that women make up 43% of the workforce and fill only 20% of management posts (10% outside the service sector) the loss is clearly huge.

The Department of Health has commissioned an investigation of its own into why large numbers of women doctors simply stop practising, wasting the large sums of public money invested in their training.

Another pointer to the extent of the female brain drain was revealed by the last census. In a 10 per cent sample of the population it found 5,770 women with postgraduate degrees below retirement age who were professionally inactive, compared with 360 men.

Debenhams, the department store chain, calculates that a typical woman manager rises through the hierarchy until she is about 28, by which time she is probable deputy head of a store. She then leaves to have a baby and may never come back. But by this time she has cost the firm some £4,500 in training and £55,000 in salary, not to mention bonuses and staff discounts on goods.

Although the company has had the benefit of her services, the experience and training is lost, and she has to be replaced by someone who has also been trained at the company's expense.

As a result, in the company where 82% of the 200,000 employees are women, one in



Confidence builder: Elizabeth Willis advises women to sell themselves and to 'try it on' whenever possible

three of the 30 top level managers in the trading section are women and, of the 15 board members, only one is a woman. "This is far too few," says Peter Carr, Debenhams' managing director.

The impact of women on the world of work has generated a small industry aimed at helping each side to adapt to the other. Numerous business schools and organizations are conducting research into the problem of women in the male-dominated work environment and holding courses for companies and individual women.

The problem, experts in all these institutions agree, is twofold. Firms must become aware of their inbuilt bias against women, adjust to their requirements, particularly the "baby breaks," and take positive action to ensure that women are not penalized as a consequence. At the same time women must learn to have confidence in themselves, recognize their own talent and show a desire to go ahead.

A principal catalyst in this development is the Industrial Society, an organization financed by industry, unions and government departments with the aim of increasing peoples' involvement in their work. Its Pepperell Unit, named after a Bryant and May matchgirl who became a leading figure in the society, is dedicated to furthering the cause of women in business and industry. The unit, which has been running courses for women for a decade, reports an unprecedented demand for advice and training by both companies and women in the past 18 months.

Elizabeth Willis, head of the Pepperell Unit, and Joanna Foster, senior management and training adviser, recently visited some 60 companies in various areas to hear what they were doing and how the unit could help. The companies, they reported, fell roughly into three groups.

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PEPPERELL

About a dozen were of a stone-age complacency. The idea of sexual equality was a thing of the past, they were told: "Surely you are not still going on about that?"

At the other end of the scale were a handful of "real pioneers" who were tackling the problem and were anxious to be reassured that they were doing the right thing.

In the middle was the vast majority, vaguely aware that it should be doing something, but not quite sure what. "I'm so glad you have come to see me," was the welcome often received. Some companies were concerned about the wastage of talent, others about equal opportunities legislation and yet others about their image. For leading companies such as ICI and BP, being seen to be equality-conscious is just as important as being considered environmentally conscious.

Among the "pioneers" is the National Westminster Bank which has introduced a re-entry scheme where senior managers are guaranteed their jobs back, after a baby break of up to five years, at the grade at which they left. This is granted on condition they work at the bank for at least two weeks in every year and attend certain lectures, meetings and seminars. This not only keeps them up-to-date

Some companies were concerned about the wastage of talent, others about equal opportunities legislation and yet others about their image. For leading companies it is extremely important to be seen as equality-conscious.

with the latest developments but - highly important - keeps up their confidence in their ability to do the job.

The bank has a sabbatical scheme for middle managers, although it reserves the right whether to take them or not. Women managers' presence is also monitored to ensure talent is not being lost just because it wears skirts. Among the rethinking going on at Debenhams is the attitude to mobility, which is automatically expected for managerial staff. Now here a woman manager can make a big move - geographically speaking - for family reasons, the company will seek to promote her to a job within the area where she lives.

Abbey National's building society, is one of a number of firms which have started managerial training schemes for

women. In the belief that they profit more from specific training which takes into account women's psychology than in these enlightened firm women management fees report being booted by men colleagues, obstructed their middle-level bosses and led to seek jobs elsewhere, lack of interest in their own firm, once they had finished their courses.

And for every "pioneer" firm there are hundreds where bosses cannot fathom why women should want to attend management courses and who consider that any female who wants to get ahead is aggressive, lesbian or presumptuous. A survey by Ashridge Management College at Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, found that virtually all the men who had attended its courses almost automatically, while every woman had had to ask to attend specifically.

And the old obstacles to women are being joined by a new one - fear of competition. Enlightened firms which are encouraging their women prefer to keep quiet about it out of well-founded concern that male colleagues fear the women are being given an unfair advantage.

With the new-wave feminist comes a new style. In the atmosphere of the 1980s it is the woman who can produce a cool analysis of the costs-benefits of her advancement, rather than the one who chains herself to the railings, who is most likely to get her way.

HOW TO SUCCEED

One of the greatest obstacles to professional equality is women's own lack of confidence in themselves. Conditioned to regard themselves as inferior, they often fail to recognize or value their own talents and skills. Those who do often do not know how to put them across.

Second comes a lack of direction. Even the most helpful firms have difficulty advancing a woman's career if she does not know what she wants.

Elizabeth Willis and Joanna Foster of the Industrial Society's Pepperell Unit give this advice to women who attend their confidence-building courses:

● Stop underselling yourself. Do not play down your progress and successes. A woman, asked by her boss to say what she had achieved over the past year is likely to say "not very much" while a man would say "I've really done quite well." Learn to blow your own trumpet.

● Don't shrink from risks. Fear of failure paralyses many women - "I couldn't possibly do that" is often the reaction to the chance of a challenging job.

● Be positive. If a job were advertised with ten specific requirements a man who could only meet two or three might give it a try. A woman who had, say, nine and lacked the tenth would consider herself disqualified.

A man who had a smattering of French and even less Spanish would say on an application form he spoke two foreign languages. A woman, unless bilingual, would omit them or say she had a "slight knowledge" of the languages.

● Have faith in yourself and your ideas. How often have women had their timely offered ideas ignored, while men have made the same suggestion - or something much sillier - as though it were the best idea in the world and everyone has listened admiringly? Convince yourself your idea is the best, in the world and don't be afraid that people will laugh.

● Try it on. Women usually shrink from taking extra initiative or seizing more responsibility or power, saying "it wouldn't be allowed". Dare to do more - only that way will you find out what the real limits are.

● Plan ahead. Work out where you want to go during, say, the next 10 years. Even if the plan has to be adjusted from time to time it gives a sense of direction, something to aim at.

● Do your homework. Find out what qualifications are needed to get where you want and make sure you get them.

● Get involved in a network. One of the major problems for women in all forms of business is still isolation. Getting together with other women in your firm or your profession, realizing it is not just you but that all women share similar difficulties can be a wonderful tonic.

● Role models. Do not begrudge - many women do - successful women their glory. Instead, study them, and ask yourself why you could not do the same.

● Seek a mentor. An invaluable asset to a career is an older and more experienced person in the firm who can give guidance, encouragement and help solve problems.

● Take a course. The Industrial Society, and *Cosmopolitan* magazine in London, the University of Aston Management Centre in Birmingham, Manchester Business School and the Manpower Services Commission are among the organizations which are running specific courses for working women.

Six steps forward

1. The first and most important step is for the board to recognize the advantages in a positive policy of equality for women employees, as opposed to mere lip service, and to see that it is carried out. Without enlightened people at the top, both companies and experts agree, those lower down can achieve relatively little.

2. Personnel staff should be trained to be aware of the ingrained bias in themselves and others against women and to correct it. Review recruitment literature - much, especially in traditionally male fields such as engineering, is guaranteed to make women feel unwanted. Keep a tight rein on junior managers, it is often they who prevent women from getting ahead.

3. Women's progress up the company ladder should be monitored to ensure that promising ones are not being held back or discouraged.

4. A baby break should be just a pause in, and not the end of, her career in the firm. A woman who knows she can return to her job with no loss of seniority, or other

disadvantages who can keep in touch while away and if necessary take refresher courses is likely to take shorter maternity leave and repay the firm with increased loyalty.

5. Mobility requirements should be reviewed. Need a woman based in London take on that new post in the north of Scotland if a similar promotion could be arranged within driving distance of her home? Alternatively, could the firm help in moving her husband and family with her?

6. Specific training courses should be arranged for women. Single-sex groups make it easier to discuss and overcome the particular problems women have in work. In mixed groups they feel - often rightly - that the teaching is geared to men and that they are not taken seriously.

TOMORROW

Two at the top:
How families cope with dual careers

FACTS AND FIGURES

Despite persistent unemployment, women are moving slowly but surely into - and up - the world of work. In 1971 women made up 37 per cent of the workforce in Britain; now they are 42 per cent. Altogether 8,800,000 are working, half a million more than in 1971.

At the same time the number of women members of top professional organizations has virtually doubled. There are 4,280

women members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants compared with 2,103 in 1971, 1,776 in the British Institute of Management compared with 704, and 5,345 in the Institute of Personnel Managers instead of 5,542. The proportion of women members is still often very small - only 3 per cent of the members of the Institute of Directors are female, but it is still 87% compared with 66% fourteen years ago.

From Clive Davies, Sociology Department, The University, Liverpool.

When, or if, jobs ever become available for everyone will be soon enough to start worrying about the contentedly unemployed. They seem a tiny fraction of the miserably unemployed we rightly hear so much more about.

Most of them seem to grow bored with idleness after at most a few years; if fortunate they find jobs, but only by ousting others; if unfortunate they join the growing ranks of the *unhappily* unemployed, becoming a problem to themselves, those close to them and society at large.

A young man I met in a social survey sample 12 years ago declared himself to be quite happy on "the dole." He had tried several jobs and hated them all. Social Security kept him in modest comfort rather than the "luxury" apparently enjoyed by Mrs Agard's daughter, but he said he simply didn't want a car, colour television, Spanish holidays and the "other rubbish" he despised his neighbours for enslaving themselves for. He lived for music, reading and his friends.

Why, he asked, when there were 800,000 out of work (the official figure then) should he make himself miserable by doing work he found dull, dirty and degrading, when at the same time he'd be causing misery to someone else for whom a job was psychologically and economically important? I had no answer to that question then, have not thought of one since, and have yet to hear one. A society that makes unemployment inevitable for many should be grateful for and to the few who manage actually to enjoy it, not censorious of them. These are times in which the message of the Sermon on the Mount seems particularly appropriate. More useful than Mrs

TALKBACK

A life of luxury on the scrounge

6 Mrs Diana Agard, 23a Manor Road, Barnet, Herts, EN5 2LE. Mrs Diana Agard's article shows only too clearly what a mad society we live in.

Last Monday Diana Agard described her daughter's comfortable life on the dole...

Agard's querulous article would be a piece by her daughter, or someone in the same position, sharing with others the secret of how to be happily, even "luxuriously", unemployed.

From Mrs Irene Jenkins, 23a Manor Road, Barnet, Herts, EN5 2LE. Mrs Diana Agard's article shows only too clearly what a mad society we live in.

If two healthy young people can live, courtesy of the Government, with their rent paid and sufficient social security money to enable them to run a car and motorcycle, also have the luxury of a colour TV and telephone, how much are they being given?

I understood that if unemployed, one can only claim unemployment benefit for twelve months so how can they qualify for benefits enabling them to live in such comfort? Free handouts should be stopped after a specified period of time. Why should genuine taxpayers subsidise these people? Many young people live away from home in furnished accommodation at rents which they could not afford to pay if they were working, knowing that their rent will be paid. Hire purchase payments, TV licence money, etc, should not be paid for them.

There is no pressure whatso-

ever on unemployed people to look for a job: they merely claim their allowances. They have put little "into the kitty", but expect everyone else to look after them. With fewer people working, more pensioners needing assistance, there will soon be too few people paying taxes to support the layabouts!

From Anne Frankel, 26 Southside, Dalmeny Avenue, London. Diana Agard's disapproval of her daughter's living on Government allowances is understandable. She is reacting as would many a disappointed and anxious mother. However, her feelings lead her into making some highly questionable assumptions about the psychology of those living under similar circumstances.

She directly relates living on the dole to "the incredible bonhomie, the narrowing of interests, the super-importance of domestic matters", citing in particular casseroles, vacuum cleaners and bargains as dominant topics in her daughter's conversation.

Her daughter is 21. There are thousands of young women happily sharing these preoccupations. They are called wives. Perhaps the young Jan Agard is simply one of those lucky women satisfied by the domestic life.

I have been one of the

privileges.

Share and care, on the child network

I should like to put forward a plan to relieve childlessness at a stroke. It can be as easy as donating, with less cash-on-delivery babies or arguments by Mr Justice Hey. Not that I necessarily disagree with these novel methods of bringing a child into the world, and if there must be legislation regarding them, I would rather it were drafted once the mood of panic and outrage has given way to something more coolly pragmatic.

I see me find myself on the same as Lady Warnock: she was after all, a member of the Independent Television Authority which granted the broadcasting franchise to TV-am, it is therefore responsible for Land Rat, but I fully share her concern over Barnet Council's attempt to bring a criminal stigma to the Baby Crib case, thereby adding to the existing confusion.

My own plan is not at all complicated. It is called Share and the object is to spread care and upbringing of children throughout the community, instead of restricting it to fertile couples.

As things stand, short of living birth, adopting (increasingly difficult), suffering the uncertainties of test tube fertilization (successful in only 14 per cent of cases) or being involved in surrogacy (rather dodgy), one is doomed to go through life without any contact with children. Worse, this state of affairs is hardly ever remarked upon by those privileged to lead a child-laden life.

This is odd. Do we condemn the unmarried to a life of celibacy? Certainly not in fact, we take every opportunity to introduce them to other single people and see that they are invited to parties. But how often do we arrange for child-loving but childless friends to wheel a pram in the park on a Sunday afternoon or ask them to one of children's birthday treats? Sad, if ever. We create a society of childless-blessed haves and child-denied have-nots: a society where some women struggle to bring up children single-handed while others would give anything for a baby.

I am aware that to have a part



PENNY PERRICK

share in a child is not the same as having "a child of my own" but I am not sure that possessive attitudes to children is altogether to their advantage. We live in an age of easy divorce and a recent survey showed that in almost one third of broken marriages, the children lost contact with the non-custodial parent.

A child "of my own" can be literally that, locked into an exclusive relationship with one parent. One feels that both parent and child would have more breathing space in a network of loving carers. The extended family of pre-industrial societies, where every child was Everybody's child, watched over by second cousins, great-aunts and neighbours, has been extinguished, researched and found to be largely a myth, but we could always re-invent it.

The biologically childless would not be the only beneficiaries from such a child-sharing scheme. In the economically desirable 1.7 child family that we belong to, some child/children start showing signs of independence while we are still at an age to appreciate the warm, sticky little hand in ours and French homework spread out on the dining-room table. So finding a new batch of children is very desirable and I am particularly fortunate in having an ex-husband who allows me continued access to his small nieces. One of them wrote to me recently that I was her "best ever ex-aunt", an endorsement of the extended family if ever there was one.

We think you deserve a rise.

The Alliance Building Society will be increasing interest rates on the following investment accounts from 1st February 1985.

So if you want your money to make more money, call at your nearest Alliance office (see Yellow Pages) or write directly to us.

Net per annum	Gross equivalent at 30% income tax rate
8-75% 7-Day Account	12-50%
Alliance BankSave (interest paid annually)	
8-25% Share balances up to £2,500	11-79%
9-25% Share balances £2,500 or over	13-21%
8-50% Regular Savings (Current Issue) MoneyBuilder Accounts	12-14%
7-50% Ordinary Shares MoneyReady and Junior Accounts	10-71%

Interest on all other Share and Deposit Accounts will be increased by 1% net p.a. from 1st February 1985. Fixed Rate Bond, Index-Linked and S.A.Y.E. Accounts remain unchanged.

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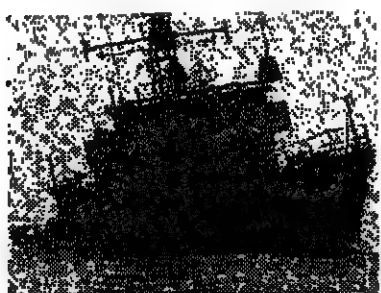
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THE TIMES DIARY

Harbouring suspicious

The Government is applying to hold part of a forthcoming trial *in camera* in a move which Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton suspects is a deliberate attempt to save the reputations of top MoD ministers and officials. The case, which naval circles believe will make Clive Ponting's trial look "like a vicar's tea party", involves the nationalized British Shipbuilders, which is being sued in the High Court for breach of copyright. Osprey Ltd, the plaintiff company, believes BS may have used plans of its "Osprey" patrol craft to assist in the design of the Royal Navy's new patrol boat, HMS Peacock. Two years ago BS admitted copying Osprey's plans and to building and testing 150 models of "Osprey" allegedly for information only. Now Osprey claims that HMS Peacock, which was designed at the Vickers' testing tank where the models of "Osprey" were allegedly tested, bears certain similarities. As a result, Osprey was given the right to study Peacock's plans by the courts. It is understood, however, that certain



HMS Peacock on patrol documents Osprey wishes to use against BS in the forthcoming trial would, if made public, reveal a major scandal behind the selection procedure and procurement of ships for the Navy.

Although the MoD has admitted that the documents do not endanger national security, and has said in writing that it is not claiming "public interest immunity" on them, the Government is to seek a High Court order in March to ensure that any reference to the documents during the hearing is made *in camera*. Yesterday Lord Hill-Norton, former Chief of Defence Staff, said he could think of no conceivable security reason for this secrecy. "One cannot help feeling that, like the Clive Ponting case, they are doing it to suppress something which may be damaging to the reputation of government ministers and officials. The whole thing stinks. It seems to be an attempt to hush things up for no reason. MPs and the tabloids could have a field day with this."

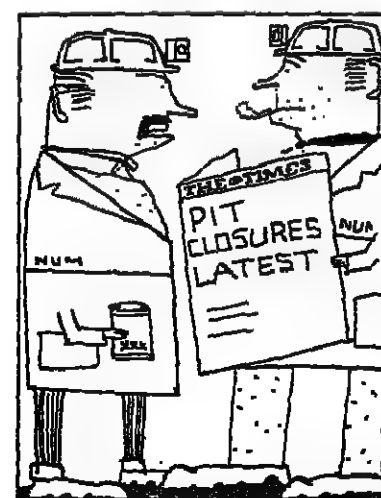
Kennedy clue?

Lord Harlech, who died at the weekend, may have held clues to the greatest political mystery of the 1960s. I am told that as a close friend of President Kennedy he kept copious diary notes about the events surrounding his assassination, and hoped one day to write an account of the period. Unconvinced that Lee Oswald alone was responsible, he was once heard to speculate that the killers of Bobby Kennedy and Martin Luther King could have been involved. Will his family now let investigators examine his private papers?

Coal shoulder

National Coal Board headquarters are awash with speculation about tomorrow's farewell party for Ned Smith, the board's retiring industrial relations director. Smith, while earning a good press for renewing the peace process with the miners' union last week, is in disgrace with the chairman for supposedly "exceeding his brief". Will Ian MacGregor have calmed down sufficiently, ask the staff, to present the leaving present? The betting at Hobart House is that, against all tradition, this will not happen.

BARRY FANTONI



'Is it talks about talks - or talks about talks about talks?'

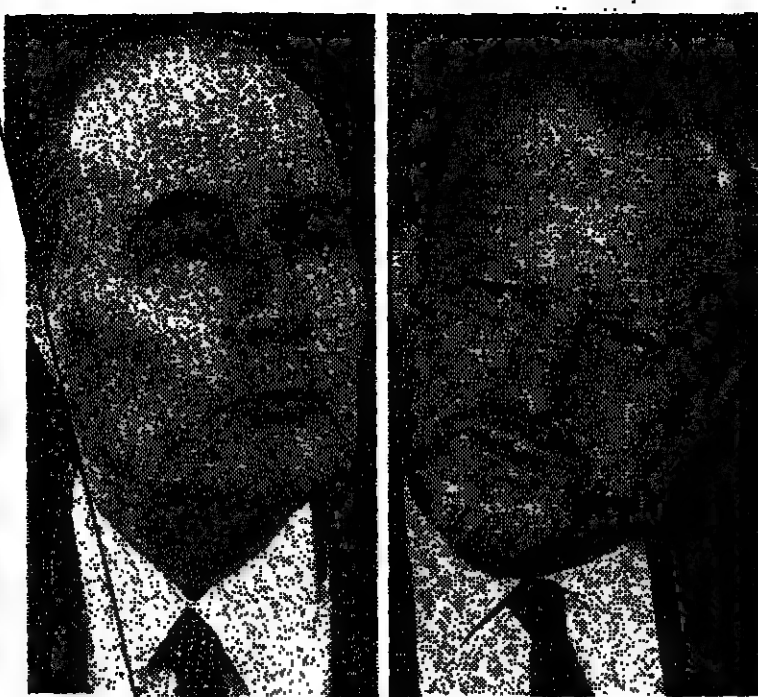
Loyal opposition

I hope Mrs Thatcher enjoys her visit to the national conference of the decidedly moist Young Conservatives next month. Among motions selected for debate is one deploring the "back-door introduction of so-called student loans through the continual reduction of student grants": another calls for the reaffirmation of the principle that adequate health care should be provided for all regardless of ability to pay; a third states that the Government should demonstrate the same determination in reducing unemployment as in reducing inflation. "The Prime Minister will not be upset," a YC spokeswoman assures me. "She's a great believer in democracy."

PHS

Auxarmes, but not in space

In the run-up to the Geneva talks, European governments are considering their own positions. Diana Geddes reports from Paris



Mitterrand, never an all-out supporter of the WEU is a defence forum. Now the defence minister, Charles Hernu (right), shares his doubts

- A drastic reduction of nuclear forces by the super powers.
- A correction of the imbalance between East & West in conventional and chemical weapons.
- That no system (such as SDI) which would destabilize the present system of deterrence be introduced.

For the moment, France seems to have been reassured by the Americans' firm refusal to contemplate the introduction of French and British arms in the talks.

Some observers say that France has drawn closer to NATO under President Mitterrand. They point to his firm stand on the employment of US cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe; the creation of the highly mobile Force d'action rapide (FAR) to enable the French to move swiftly to the aid of its allies in Europe; the reactivation of the Franco-German military co-operation pact; and the frequent statements by French ministers stressing the critical importance of the US nuclear guarantee to France, as well as to European security.

There is no question of France returning to NATO's "great military command", however. There are also some doubts as to the true significance of France's recent greater commitment to the alliance. Mitterrand had nothing to lose and everything to gain by supporting the

deployment of US missiles in Europe, but outside France. The FAR, which will be based in France, has been developed in part at the expense of the French First Army in Germany, and it is not yet clear how the French would, or indeed could, use it in a major European contingency.

Observers point out that the French army does not even have the means to transport rapidly more than about two of the five divisions (47,000 men) which constitute the FAR, and consider it to be too lightly armoured to delay a major Soviet breakthrough for more than a few hours. As for the new Franco-German co-operation, it appears principally to be window-dressing, with an agreement to construct a combat helicopter together as its only concrete result to date.

Furthermore, France's defence spending has been well below the NATO target of 3 per cent real growth per year. In 1983, the government announced a five-year defence programme for the years 1984-88 which envisaged an increase in spending of 2 per cent a year in real terms. But for the past three years it has hovered around zero growth. Expenditure on nuclear weapons has nevertheless continued to rise. This has meant big cuts on the conventional side: to the increasing concern of many of the armed forces chiefs, as well as to the dismay of NATO

commanders, who would like to see the conventional forces expanded. France's defence spending this year will represent 2.8 per cent of GDP, compared with 5 per cent in Britain.

At one point last year France appeared to be the driving force behind attempts to resuscitate the Western European Union and turn it into an important European defence forum. Recently, however, much less interest has been expressed in the WEU. Mitterrand's aides now say that the president himself always considered the Union marginal, and that it was really only the defence minister, Charles Hernu, and former foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, who were pushing it. Now they too have apparently become convinced of its limitations. They feel the WEU could be useful as a place for airing views, but not for taking politico-strategic decisions.

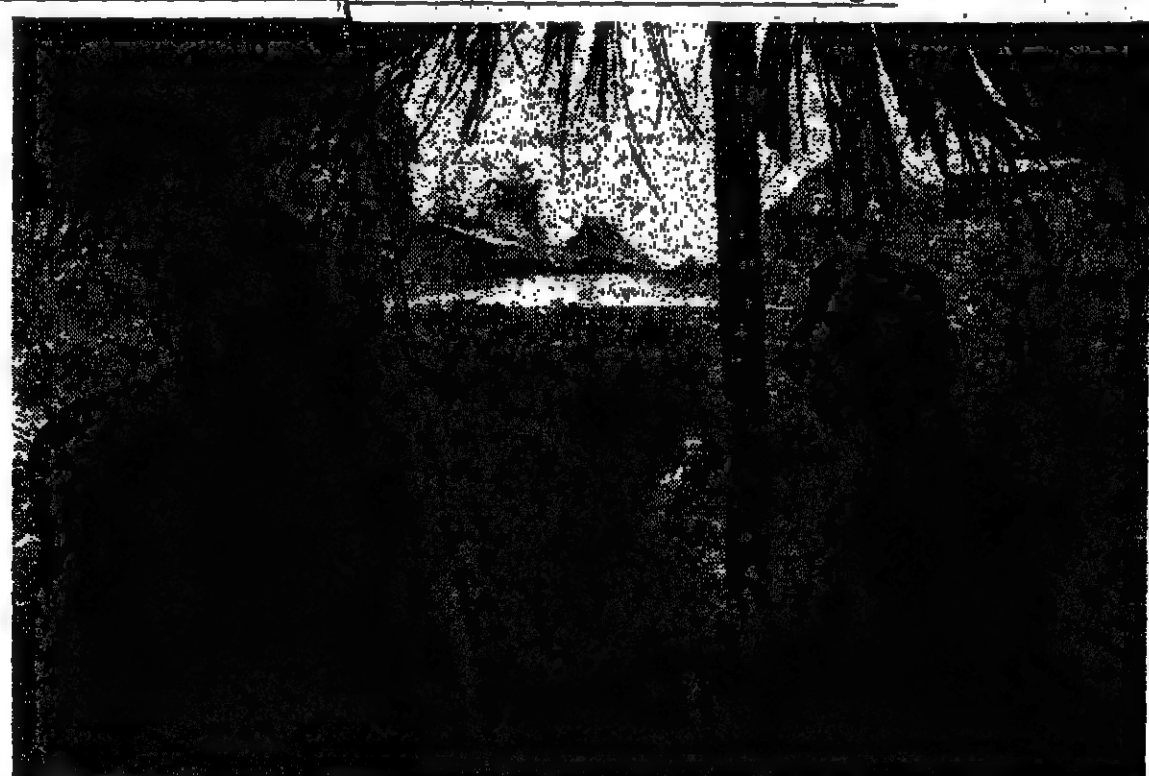
France seems to be somewhat schizophrenic on the need for a European defence "pillar", saying on the one hand that a strong and united European position is important to counterbalance US domination of the alliance, and on the other insisting that it does not want to do anything to make the Americans think Europe is trying to distance itself from the US. As Hernu said recently: "There are already quite enough isolationist tendencies in the US and neutralist tendencies in Europe. France has no desire to do anything to reinforce those tendencies which could lead to decoupling." In fact, France has been much less worried about the dangers of "decoupling" since the deployment of the US missiles in Europe.

The degree of political consensus and of public support in France for the doctrine of total nuclear deterrence is unique in the western world. France has no real pacifist movement to speak of, partly because it has no provocative foreign troops or missiles based on its soil, but mainly because the vast majority of the French genuinely believe that nuclear weapons have been responsible for 40 years of peace and that France's own nuclear force de frappe is not only essential for its own security but enhances the French position on the world scene.

From time to time, the credibility of the French nuclear deterrent is questioned, usually on the ground that no French president would ever risk national suicide by actually using it. But no one really listens. Civil defence against a nuclear attack is virtually non-existent, but there is no campaign to do anything about that. There is a remarkable public faith in the official position that the mere threat of the devastation which could be wrought by the force de frappe is such that a potential aggressor would be deterred from the outset.

Tomorrow: West Germany

As the Belize foreign minister visits London, Alan Tomlinson reports from the front line on a military operation draining 30m a year from the defence budget



On guard: British troops man Treeton, an observation post close to the Guatemalan border

The Belizean foreign minister, Mr Dean Barrow, is in London this week after visiting Washington, where he has also been seeking a "strengthening and deepening of relations" with the United States. His trip follows the announcement that Belize and Guatemala have agreed to resume negotiations in New York on February 12.

In the meantime caution is the name of the game. At Airport Camp, the British HQ near Belize City, the stream of apparently insignificant intelligence coming in from border posts and patrols could provide several days' warning of any move to turn the wishful expressed in the Guatemalan map into reality.

"I take a very high profile here and I think that, after the Falklands, the Guans have a high respect for British troops," said Brigadier David Webb Carter, the commanding officer.

Sometimes I get our tanks to drive up and down the western highway, or our helicopters and Harriers to fly around so they can see we are still here," said Major Tom Done, to whom would fall the task of holding off an invasion until

reinforcements to Britain's 1,800 reinforcements could be flown in. The camp is a small but significant drain on the defence budget. Britain's priority has to be NATO's defence of Europe. How can longer British troops will stay body is prepared to guess: the Government has said only that they remain "for an appropriate period".

"This is a sideshow," said Brigadier Webb Carter. It is also a small but not insignificant drain on the defence budget. Britain's priority has to be NATO's defence of Europe. How can longer British troops will stay body is prepared to guess: the Government has said only that they remain "for an appropriate period".

When both Barrow and the US are anxious to hear Mr Barrow is his assessment of prospects for an eventual settlement of Guatemala's long-standing claim.

Talks with the Guatemalans were interrupted last July by the run-up to the Belize election, last month which swept Man Esquivel's United Democratic Party into power, ending 30 years of political domination by the People's United Party led by George Price.

The more conservative UDP is no less determined than its predecessors to preserve Belize's territorial integrity, but has been to the New York talks. Both sides have said there is a positive side to negotiation but the US for a solution remains far in sight, partly because none of the interested parties, with the possible exception of Britain, has any urgency to find one.



Anne Sofer

Impropaganda: end the confusion

An ingenious advertisement put out by a cigarette company recently read: "We are not allowed to tell you anything about our product so here is a picture of a stuffed aardvark. And there indeed it was and the passing motorist, smoker or no, chuckled at that most winning of British advertising's characteristics, whimsical wit."

It looks as if local authorities are going to be pushed into comparable absurdities by the present state of the law over "political advertising". I can imagine a huge hoarding reading: "We are not allowed to try to persuade you of anything so here is a picture of Mr Patrick Jenkin." Tempting, but perhaps it would cause even more trouble.

Before I go further, let me make my own views absolutely clear. I am one of only two members of the Greater London Council (my SDP colleague is the other) who have consistently voted against any expenditure on advertising in the "Save the GLC" campaign, or the related campaign against education cuts. I have a powerful gut reaction against the idea of spending public money in this way, based on a belief that the quality of public services should be protected and the mobilisation of public opinion is a matter for politicians and political parties.

I am told this is hopelessly purist and old-fashioned, but there it is. Perhaps I can justify it best by quoting the remark of a Czech friend who visited London last year after a gap of some years and went to see the London Marathon. "This combination of sport and political slogans," he said, "it all looks like home."

However, even thinking as I do, I have to admit that the law in this matter is now a farcical mess. Up to now all spending on advertising by local authorities has been justified under Section 142 of the Local Government Act 1972, which empowers local councils to publish information about their services. Ever since 1981 this power has been used with increasing flamboyance by the new propagandists of the left with a spate of leaflets, newspapers and advertisements.

Even the more recent requirement that councils should publish full details of their spending to all ratepayers has been used to their advantage to mount a large-scale "consultation exercise" that became, in effect, publicly funded campaigns by their supporters.

Their political opponents, outwitted, have got angrier and angrier - although the Conservatives in Parliament have not, perhaps surprisingly, taken any action to prevent the process. (Some believe that this has a lot to do with the recent campaign by themselves to market British Telecom shares.)

So it has fallen to the Conservative Westminster City Council to bring the challenge, in this event against the ILEA for its poster campaign "Education Cuts Don't

Heal". Mr Justice Glidewell's judgment, now subject to appeal, turned on the difference between "information" and "persuasion". If the predominant intention of any advertising material is the latter then the expenditure is unlawful, he held.

Taken literally, this would rule out a huge proportion of local authority publications, including most council reports, and certainly including the very budget consultation documents from which the judge distinguished the offending material. So a further distinction has had to be made between "reasoned argument" and "slogans".

A slogan is defined in the *Oxford Dictionary* as "a short, catchy phrase". So presumably a long and unmemorable paragraph, even one aimed at persuasion, is permissible. A densely printed, bureaucratically written explanatory leaflet setting out the findings of a MORI poll on the opinions of Londoners as to the best form of government for their city would fall within the terms of Section 142, but a 20ft-high poster shouting "74% SAY NO" would not. The idea that only communication aimed at escaping the notice of most of its target audience is legal is, when you think of it, bizarre.

There is a further difficulty. The council is running quite a number of poster campaigns at the moment and has gone back before the courts to see which of them may be continued legally. There is, for instance, "Let's Beat Racism Together" and "Jobs for a Change". There is "Be Seen, Alive". Nobody could say they are intended to inform rather than persuade. Nobody could even say they are non-controversial.

Mr Justice Nolan has now decided that advertising relating to combating racial discrimination, road safety, welfare benefits and fire prevention, or other material of a like character, may be continued with. But who is to decide whether any particular material is of a like character or not? Is there now to be a whole succession of court hearings in which council officers and advertising executives hold up posters and ask the judge "Is this one all right?"

What is happening in this area as in so many others, is that the collapse of conventional relationships between central and local government has led to the intrusion of another tier - the judiciary. Contrary to anyone's intentions, contrary indeed to the law, the judgment of individual judges about individual issues is now being substituted for the judgment of elected members. I find it almost impossible to conceive of the legislation that is going to put the matter right but that, nonetheless, is undoubtedly what is needed.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

John O'Sullivan

Free speech or free hand?

New York
The claim by *Time* magazine that it emerged victorious from the libel action brought by Ariel Sharon might seem strange, given the jury's decision that it had published a false, defamatory, careless and negligent attack on the former Israeli defence minister. There is some justification, however. Thanks to America's indulgent libel laws, it has narrowly escaped a verdict of guilty and paying the \$50m damages Sharon had demanded.

Time's original accusation was exceedingly serious. It alleged that Sharon had visited the Gemayel family in Lebanon soon after the assassination of President Bashir Gemayel and reportedly discussed with them "the need for the Phalangists to take revenge".

The magazine denied that this implied any encouragement of revenge. But to discuss the "need" for something could be taken as recommending it: the "something" in this case being a massacre of Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Chatila camps.

The cynical interpretation of such reporting would be that *Time* wished to make a serious accusation in a form that might later be disavowed. But the revelations in court of *Time's* journalistic procedures made plain that nothing so intelligently calculated took place.

The idea that Sharon might have discussed revenge with the Gemayel family first appeared in *Time's* vast internal newsletter known as the worldwide memo. But this initial report was very guarded. It said, on the basis of a "highly reliable source", Sharon's meeting with the Gemayels "gave them the feeling... that he understood their need to take revenge."

But what did Sharon actually say? Well, he may not have said anything at all. For the correspondent who contributed the item later suggested that Sharon may have communicated his feelings non-verbally. A nod and a wink, perhaps.

But when the Israeli government unexpectedly allowed the appendix to be examined, it was found to contain no mention at all of Sharon's "revenge" conversation. *Time* therefore withdrew the specific allegation about Appendix B. What evidence was there to back the general charge? Only the assumption of "the highly reliable source" who was presumably responsible for the misinformation about Appendix B.

Time was therefore found guilty of negligently and carelessly publishing a false accusation that Sharon had encouraged a monstrous crime, and it was acquitted of libel only because the magazine's editors had not actually known that the accusation was false when they made it.

Time is naturally indignant. It continues to claim that its story is "substantially true" and that this could have been proved if the Israeli government had allowed adequate access to secret documents and testimony. But this confident claim is based on the knowledge that the contents of documents it has never seen is also worrying.

The magazine still has its defenders. Some are people who have a passionately low opinion of Sharon in general. The gurus of American journalism are also upset. Osborn Elliott, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, argues that public figures like Sharon "should not be allowed to sue for libel since they can 'fight it out in the court of public opinion'". But would Sharon have vindicated himself so clearly, when even a legal process had not been able to compel *Time* to disclose the evidence on which its accusation was based?

The justification for America's libel laws is that there is a public interest in vigorous, unrestrained debate which overrides the need to protect public reputations. But there is also a public interest in establishing the truth of serious charges involving political figures - which may affect national policy. At present a public figure can point to the heavy legal costs and extreme unlikelihood of winning a libel action as reasons for shrugging off press allegations.

Should not simple falsity be sufficient ground for libel actions in all cases? It is argued that libel actions would then exercise a "chilling" effect on press freedom. But that could be dealt with by the simple reform of setting a low statutory limit on libel awards involving political figures.

When journalists make such prompt disclosures they are not prompted by the suspicion that they have a professional interest in telling the truth and getting away with it.

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The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

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ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 28 1926

John Logie Baird (1888-1946) began his experiments in "television" in Hastings. He met opposition from people to whom he showed his work. Years later he said he was "once described as a madman and scorned to see if I had a reason for me". He moved his laboratory to an attic at 22 Friar Street, Soho, London and there on January 28, 1926 he gave a demonstration to members of the Royal Institution. The apparatus was made of old bicycle parts, a motor, a lamp, a lens, a camera and a screen, the whole costing, Baird seven shillings and sixpence (today's 37p). In 1936 he presented the "television" to the Science Museum, South Kensington.

THE "TELEVISOR." SUCCESSFUL TEST OF NEW APPARATUS.

Members of the Royal Institution and other visitors to a laboratory in an upper room in Friar Street, Soho, on Tuesday, saw a demonstration of apparatus invented by Mr. J. L. Baird, who claims to have solved the problem of television. They were shown a transmitting machine, consisting of a large wooden revolving disc containing lenses, behind which was a revolving shutter and a light sensitive cell. It was explained that by means of the shutter and lens an image of articles or persons standing in front of the machine could be made to pass over the light sensitive cell at a high speed. The current in the cell varies in proportion to the light falling on it, and this varying current is transmitted to a receiver where it controls a light behind an optical arrangement similar to that at the sending end. By this means a point of light is caused to traverse a ground glass screen. The light is dim at the shadows and bright at the highlights, and causes the screen so rapidly that the whole image appears simultaneously to the eye.

For the purpose of the demonstration a doll was placed in the room and the image of the doll was transmitted, though the human face was also reproduced. First on a receiver in the same room as the transmitter and then on a portable receiver in another room, the visitors were shown a recognizable reproduction of the movements of the doll's head and of a person speaking. The image as transmitted was faint and often blurred, but substantiated a claim that through the "television" as Mr. Baird has named his apparatus, it is possible to transmit and reproduce instantly the details of movement, and such things as the play of expression on the face.

It has yet to be seen to what extent further developments will carry Mr. Baird's system towards practical use. He has overcome apparently earlier failures to construct light sensitive cells which would function at the high speed demanded, and as he is now assured of financial support, in his work, he will be able to improve and elaborate his apparatus. Application has been made to the Postmaster-General for an experimental broadcast licence, and trials with the system may shortly be made from a building in St Martin's Lane.

Degree for Mrs Thatcher

From Professor Lord Balfour, FBA
Sir, I find it hard to believe that the cause of scholarship and science will be advanced by the public insult to those who wish to deny her the customary honorary degree.

The Prime Minister has in particular shown a constant interest in the advancement of science and a willingness to discuss the conditions for such advancement with the scientific community, as shown by her attendance last term, together with the Secretary of State for Education and Science, at the seminar on "science and government" held in this college.

Indeed, I doubt whether any Prime Minister has shown such a personal commitment in this field since Arthur Balfour, and unlike Balfour she herself holds a science degree.

Yours truly,
BELOFF,
All Souls College,
Oxford,
January 25.

Time's slow finger

From Mr Morris Cockburn
Sir, I think I can explain to Mr Heap (January 18) why Edward the Confessor took from 1042-66 to resign: 1066 and all that tells us that he was a weak King.

I wonder whether your anniversary columnist confused him with Ethelred the Unready?

The same authoritative book describes him also as a weak King, but it goes on to say he was taken completely unawares by his own death.

Yours faithfully,
MORRIS COCKBURN,
1 Beechwood Avenue,
New Gardens,
Richmond,
Surrey,
January 19.

Dressing down

From Miss Audrey Bayley
Sir, I wonder whether the Service chaplains of whom Canon Meadows (January 16) was one were dressed in uniform while the "scruffy" diocesan clergy were in surplices.

The surplice is a garment which gets creased as soon as the wearer sits down and puts his hands in his lap. Indeed, it is difficult to get it from the ironing-board to the vestry without spoiling its freshness.

A new and more practical garment would be a boon to those who have the dispiriting task of laundering the church linen. Yours faithfully,
AUDREY BAYLEY,
6 Croft Lane,
Adderbury,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire,
January 16.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Misguided' clauses of Insolvency Bill conflicting views on village life

From the Director General of the Institute of Directors

Sir, Next Tuesday, following its recent general debate in which there was rightly a wide measure of all-party opposition to a number of critical provisions, the House of Lords will start to consider in detail the Insolvency Bill.

Much of the Bill, potentially the most significant for British business in the current session of Parliament, is welcome and reflects the painstaking work undertaken over the years by Sir Kenneth Cork's committee. However, British business is united in expressing serious misgivings about a number of misguided provisions in the Bill which represent a major threat to the future of many companies and the jobs they represent.

The Bill contains a large number of technical deficiencies and it is extraordinary that with such a major Bill the Government should have to consider putting forward on its own initiative so many of its own amendments to its own Bill.

It is a major disappointment that the Government have decided not to provide greater protection for the unsecured creditor in a liquidation. The unsecured creditor is typically the smaller business, which is particularly vulnerable if a major customer goes into liquidation. Perhaps the Government's oversight can be attributed to the fact that

government departments typically enjoy preferential creditor status. The Bill also presents two major threats to company directors, and in so doing would, if enacted in its present form, be likely to dry up the supply of good non-executive directors, in particular putting at risk the future of many companies and the jobs they currently provide. As it is currently defined, the concept of wrongful trading can make directors personally liable without limit and without protection on their part.

Also, the Bill seeks automatically to disqualify directors of companies which are compulsorily liquidated. Not only is it mistaken to attribute wrongdoing to compulsory liquidations, but it is unacceptable, as the Bill does, to make a director guilty until he can prove his innocence. This is, in its est, a highly undesirable legal precedent.

The Government has rightly taken an opportunity to overhaul British insolvency law - but the objective must be to encourage further enterprise, not to create possibly fatal obstacles to prevent business from creating prosperity and employment. Yours faithfully,
JOHN HOSKINS,
Director General,
Institute of Directors,
116 Pall Mall, SW1,
January 25.

Broadcasting's future

From Dr Valerie Goldberg

Sir, Your interesting and perceptive editorial about the future of the BBC should provoke a lot of comment. The BBC administration is not helping its case by publishing grandiose schemes. I cannot imagine anything more likely to annoy licence holders than plans for more daytime TV programmes, ten new local radio stations and a new Broadcasting House.

Two further points, I think you were too optimistic about the state of television in the USA. In my experience, quality programmes make up roughly 1 per cent of the total output. Many of the programmes purchased from the BBC end up on public service TV, a kind of cultural ghetto, where picture quality is even poorer than on the commercial channels. Although

news coverage is alive - at least 1½ hours each night on each major channel - long-running programmes of the "Panorama" type are absent.

Secondly, it is instructive to make a direct comparison between BBC and ITV, for while between two tennis tournaments BBC and Channel 4 are shown simultaneously, the commentary I picture selection presentation is better on BBC, but the advertising on Channel 4 were intrusive and hindered the natural flow of the event.

A complete BBC is necessary to keep the nation honest. Yours faithfully,
VALERIE GOLDBERG,
16 Holly Avenue,
Middlesex,
January 25.

The 'anxious society'

From the Director of the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux and others

Sir, Your report (January 10) of the Government's compendium, *Social Trends*, suggests that, because various social agencies such as our own are becoming busier, Britain may, therefore, "be a more anxious society". We would like to suggest that additional factors are involved in this growth in our activity.

On the one hand life has become increasingly complex in all sorts of ways. But also we are becoming busier because more people know

how to find additional funding to finance our service and additional volunteers to provide them if we are going to be able to meet the increasing demands made upon us.

Yours faithfully,
JOYBETH FILKIN, Director,
National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux,
NOLAN TYNDALL,
C. Officer,
National Marriage Guidance Council,
JUDY EVANS, General Secretary,
Samaritans,
Uxbridge Road,
High Wycombe,
Bucks.,
January 17.

AT on books

From Professor Hugh Lloyd-Jones

Sir, Mr Adrian Fuller (January 19) thinks that if resale price maintenance were abolished British book-sellers would "enter the twentieth century", so causing "something of a cultural weakening".

It is because we have no resale price maintenance that the United States has not a single bookshop which by European standards counts as really good. I am, Sir, yours etc,
HUGH LLOYD-JONES,
Christ Church,
Oxford,
January 19.

Teachers' contract

From Dr Richard Walsh

Sir, The headmaster of Gosdoun School (January 16) is to be commended for seeking "stem in schools which will encourage better performance, but he is rejecting himself and others if he favours the adoption of fixed-term contracts for teachers in universities, where around a quarter of all academic and academic-related staff, now employed on fixed-term contracts is not a means of encouraging better performance or a for-profit probation, for the simple reason that there is no contractual connection between good performance and further employment.

In fact, the opposite is the case, because, almost without exception, fixed-term contracts in universities are offered both to the express proviso that the staff of a contract implies no expectation of renewal

after the expiry of that contract and only on condition that the employee explicitly renounces employment rights granted by Parliament, particularly the right to claim unfair dismissal if a contract is not renewed or even to expect an explanation and justification of non-renewal.

In short, the fixed-term contract is a means of hiring and firing at minimal cost to the employer, who can repeatedly start off new staff at a lower salary than those they replace. It is a glorified version of the casual labour system that has long been abolished in dockland.

What it produces for employees is not an incentive to work harder or better but a growing sense of insecurity, injustice and resentment.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WALSH,
University of Leeds,
School of History,
Leeds,
January 17.

Catholic dictions

From Mrs Kaye M. Thwaites

Sir, The Rev. Michael G. Murphy (January 19) identifies "the top priority of the Church" as having given "powerful motivation" for almost 2,000 years. This is undoubtedly true. It is rather the means by which this most excellent goal may be served that gives rise to disputes of opinion.

Clifford Mayes (feature, January 7) clearly thinks that the best way for us all to adopt his own highly idealistic notion of a "post-Vatican II attitude".

It is argued that the cosy "family" ethos of English Catholic before 1960 was not just the result of such a common purpose but partly a relic of penal times: not only more conducive to unity than sectarian enmity and there is little doubt that, when popular antagonism towards Catholics was so intense, some of the intense loyalty felt by Catholics towards

their own faith was washed away in the same tide.

It is a matter of historical fact that unity, in the sense of unanimity, has never been a continuous feature of the Catholic Church as a whole. Luther, after all, and his original followers were Catholics; the bulk of 16th-century English Catholics dissented from their Church's constant teaching concerning papal primacy and they did this without in the least thinking of themselves as other than members of that Church - however we may regard them differently now.

Again, the gnostics of the second century, with their insistence on the ascendancy of theologians over the official teaching authority, are almost exactly paralleled by the "progressives" of today - vast numbers of Catholics once adhered to the teaching of Arius, different forms of which went on erupting within the Church for centuries and the same can be said of the monophysites, along with the many and various attempts to reach a compromise between the two.

None of these movements has been accepted as authentically

THE MEDIA AND THE MESSAGE

Parliament used to be the accepted forum of political discussion in which information about official policy was conveyed to the country, and commented on by MPs. It is now no longer more than the principal forum, and its performance is narrow, spasmodic, even random when compared to the sustained output of material from the Whitehall official information machine and the publicity offices of political parties.

Nevertheless the residual authority which parliament claims over the behaviour of ministers and their departments, and by extension over the activities of the parliamentary lobby of journalists, diminishes the flow of open, regular, communicable information to the public at large. Although the Lords experiment with TV may lead to the adoption by the Commons of a daily TV service, that will not of itself correct this fault. The intricacies of parliamentary procedure are not conducive to the supply of official information in terms which are understandable to the laity who are not versed in Erskine May. We need a regular and recognizable spokesman for the Government as a whole, who can explain official policy on the record in words which can then both be sourced and therefore challenged by the press and parliament.

This procedure does not occur properly today. Official information too often has to go through the "hunt the thimble exercise" brought about by the unnecessarily but massively enlarged mystery of the parliamentary lobby system which is the main conduit for journalistic dissemination of official thinking, though that thinking is always unattributable and thus always unaccountable.

The system pays lip service to the parliamentary convention that ministers owe their first breath to the Commons. Lip service apart it has become a convenience to both parties - Government and lobby - which acts against the public interest. It is superficially a convenience for ministers and their spokesmen to discuss matters in confidence with a group of political journalists without falling foul of parliamentary convention, and this is respected by the Opposition Parties because they too engage in regular discourse with assembled journalists of the parliamentary lobby.

The system has become abused, however, because the lobby has grown to more than 100 journalists including agency correspondents, so that it is hardly a forum in which any serious ministerial or political confidence would be forthcoming. Superficially, though, the mystique of this confidential relationship is clung to tenaciously by the journalists themselves with their own lobby rules which conspire to prevent senior politicians being open with the press.

If only lobby journalists could see how short-sighted their restrictive attitude is - since, sadly, they ignore the fact that politicians are only too pleased to go straight from a lobby

meeting to speak on the record on radio or TV, saying what lobby rules have prevented them from saying "on the record" for newspapers.

Moreover the system is an absurdity because it imposes a collective confidentiality on journalists on the spurious assumption that without such collective rules senior politicians would not impart confidential information to journalists. Of course they would. They do now to individuals who have earned their trust as one can see from the variety of stories which appear in newspapers by enterprising political journalists who know that the collective authority of the lobby is not the basis for this confidential relationship with politicians. That will always have to be earned by the professional competence of individuals. It is not a simple perquisite which comes with possession of a lobby ticket.

So it would be a fiction to suppose that confidential official guidance would dry up if the official apparatus of restrictive lobby journalism did not exist. What would continue not to exist, however, would be the sustained provision of official information and explanation of Government thinking on the record.

Party leaders make speeches. They appear on TV but it is always a random process. Last week Mrs. Thatcher popped up for a truncated session with Sir Alastair Burnet. The next day Sir Geoffrey Howe gave a tour d'horizon at Cambridge. Opposition leaders make speeches and occasionally command television and radio time. During election campaigns the Parties arrange daily press conferences with appropriate spokesmen assembled. One would not have to suggest the full panoply or intensity of vote gathering should be observed between elections. But the struggle for the eye and ear of the electorate and to maintain or win the political argument does not abate between elections, nor should it.

Why then, at the political level in Westminster, does this argument vanish so often behind the green baize door and it is conducted there in codes or corridor whispers? Part of the difficulty is an old-fashioned distaste for what is thought to be "propaganda". Set against that, however, is the fact that successive governments - and this one conspicuously - bemoan that they cannot get their message across in spite of the enormous scale of the official Whitehall information machine.

The mythology of the Government information service, whose ranks include Mr. Bernard Ingham in the office of Press Secretary to the Prime Minister, is that information officers are like other civil servants, apolitical. Applied to, say, road safety campaigns and recruitment to the armed forces, this code presents few difficulties. But can we really expect for example the Director of Information at the Department of the Environment not to be engaged in rebutting the "information" published by local authorities that attacks his minister? In fact this has not happened, and it shows. Mr. Jenkin's Cabinet colleagues rightly complain that the mes-

age is not getting across. The publication and presentation of much information is essentially political. To entrust the job to a traditional creature with Whitehall reflexes is a cruel thing. He fails and the messenger is blamed for the sums of public money which are wasted on pursuit of an unreachable goal - the neutral presentation of contentious policy.

The same point applies with greater force to Mr. Ingham's position. What would be lost if the job were overtly politicised? Mr. Ingham could come out in the open to campaign for Opposition politicians and do all the other things he is supposed to have done unattributably. He is a very effective spokesman for the Prime Minister because his instincts are political and because he fits so ill into the bland passionless categories of the Whitehall civil service. No-one pretended Mr. Harold Wilson's spokesman, Mr. Haines, was anything but a partisan. The fact did not make relations with the press better, but the administrative lines were clear.

Two important points follow from recognising that information work at the senior levels of government is political work and cannot conform to the old rules. Part of politics is personal ambition. Ministers use their information staff to promote themselves as well as the government they belong to. It would be naive to prevent this. Mr. Ingham indeed is much more of a spokesman for the Prime Minister than for the Government as a collective. His briefings after Cabinet meetings tend, as far as can be gathered, to present versions as seen through Prime Ministerial eyes. This is a reflection of Mrs. Thatcher's supremacy and thus a commentary on the condition of the Cabinet.

Prime ministerial fortunes vary - and not always in line with the fortunes of the governments. Different administrations may need to find different solutions to what is by no means a new problem. But, for this government and for this prime minister, a single voice should not be an impossible achievement.

Last year Mr. Ingham was accused of inordinate ambition when, prematurely, a plan was disclosed to expand the No 10 press secretariat to give Mr. Ingham additional responsibilities as a sort of information supremo, with the details of the Prime Minister's press liaison devolving to another. Perhaps there is something in this. The sterling "crisis" a fortnight ago gave evidence of how great a burden falls on Mr. Ingham's shoulders as he tries both to represent the Prime Minister and to serve as the single voice of the Government. Over the years co-ordinating ministers have been tried (and for a number of years in the shape of Lord Hill succeeded) but the fact is, information work is highly political and can only be done in the closest proximity to the leader of the Government. It is a business either for a trusted colleague without ambition to succeed or for a political appointee. Perhaps Lord Young, minister without portfolio in the Government, would fit both these criteria.

MR BOTHA FACES FACTS

The significance of President Botha's speech to the South African Parliament last week is that it at last addresses itself to the central problem of that country - the presence in cities of millions of Africans. This presence is simply not seen in much of the political debate and has been ignored by the Botha "reforms" up to now.

It thus took some courage for President Botha to admit in the full glare of publicity that one of the cornerstones of apartheid is untenable. Africans cannot be corralled off into homelands and be satisfied with some sort of political rights there; there are Africans permanently in cities, he said, and something must be done for them.

President Botha posed the question, but he only hinted at the answer. He said the right to own freehold land in "white" areas must be restored (it was taken away in 1936); some sort of wider South African citizenship must be negotiated; the inhumanity of forced removals, workers separated from their families and the whole humiliating pass-dominated influx control system should be eased. (He suggested officials should be

polite to Africans, a startling thought for the South African people.)

He offered no details, but these are all matters on which negotiations are conceivable. Much more difficult was his suggestion that Africans had the right to some sort of influence at the centre of decision-making; he proposed an informal non-statutory forum at which whites and blacks could discuss the problem. He made it clear that there was no question of power sharing; white control is to remain.

The reactions to President Botha's speech offer a measure of its significance. Africans on the right, like Dr. Andries Treurnicht, have thrown up their hands in horror and said the pass has been sold. On the other hand, African leaders, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, have said that nothing of value is being offered and they have no wish to receive "crumbs from the white man's table". In between, and expressing a view that would seem to outside observers to be correct, Dr. Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party,

has given the speech a cautious welcome as a step in the right direction. Much depends on the details of any deal that comes to be worked out, and on whether President Botha can even succeed in getting Africans of stature to sit down and talk to him. The hour is late.

There is no doubt, however, that President Botha, armed with unprecedented powers by the new constitution, is using those powers in the right way and venturing (at least as far as ideas go) into places no Afrikaner politician has ventured before. He deserves international encouragement, even if only of a qualified kind as yet. His new thinking has been partly caused by international pressure: by words whispered in his ear by Dr. Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State; by stern lectures over the lunch table at Chequers; by fumbling but still effective sports boycotts; and much else. The time has not yet come for the lifting of this international pressure. It should be acknowledged that President Botha has turned to face a new direction; but he still has to move.

January 28

THE TIMES

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL REPORT

A method that puts students in front



If Dick Bishop believed that being scholarly conflicted with being useful, he would not have become Vice-Chancellor of Brunel University. For Professor Bishop, whose work on the dynamics of sea-going structures won him a Fellowship of the Royal Society, is undoubtedly a scholar. Equally, Brunel, one of nine technological universities set up in the mid-1960s, is unquestionably useful. Based near Uxbridge on the western outskirts of London, the university is named after Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the pioneering 19th century engineering designer of railways, bridges and ships. It was developed from the Acton College of Advanced Technology and has a basic philosophy that the applications of knowledge are as important as the pursuit of new knowledge. Brunel consistently sits at or near the top of the various graduate employment tables. In 1983, a particularly difficult year when national graduate unemployment was 12 per cent, only five per cent of Brunel's graduates failed to find jobs. The other 95 per cent entered a variety of occupations, including the police force and software engineering. Employers clearly like the professional work experience given to undergraduates by Brunel's unique "thin sandwich" system of education. This requires all students to spend half of each of their first three years in employing organizations where they are given a structured transition from the academic environment to that of the workplace. Courses take longer to complete - four years rather than three - but employers say the Brunel method can clip three years off the induction and training needed before a conventional graduate can be considered a full member of an industrial team. It is not surprising, given its

origins, that the emphasis at Brunel is weighted heavily towards science and technology. The largest of four faculties is technology and the department which deals with the technology of metals and non-metallic materials is the biggest of its type in the country. Less immediately obvious is Brunel's pioneering research in health care and medicine. Of the 17 departments of the university, 10 are engaged in projects relating to medical care. Professor Trevor Slater, Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and Science, has a worldwide reputation for research into the diagnosis of cancer. Heinz Wolff, Professor of Bioengineering is as well known as a television personality as he is for his work with the Medical Research Council. A flourishing faculty of Social Science is concerned with teaching and training in law, economics, sociology, government and psychology. Professor Keith Hopkins, the dean of this faculty, was elected to Fellowship of the British Academy last year - a rare distinction for work in a technological university. Among its other activities, this faculty is responsible for assisting police forces to develop their training skills in community and race relations. A fourth faculty - Education and Design - was acquired along with a separate campus 12 miles away at Runnymede in 1980 and starts a new course in industrial design this autumn. Links with industry are closer at Brunel than with most other universities. By its very nature, the "thin sandwich" system requires liaison to be maintained on a continuous basis, with around 3,000 employing organizations which provide work placements for the students. Within the university there is a strong emphasis on practical application through undergraduate project work, particularly in the faculty of technology. In addition, numerous research programmes



Leaders in their field: Professor Trevor Slater, Dean of Brunel mathematics and science faculty, and right, I. K. Brunel with the chains that in 1857 he launched his steamship, the Great Eastern. The university has the original photograph

dreamed that the technological universities would be "savaged", says Professor Bishop. The shock to self-esteem throughout the university was traumatic. To its credit, once it had accepted the inevitable, the administrative team at Brunel implemented an intensely painful reorganization in a professional and decisive manner. Brunel is, so far as David Neave, the Secretary General, knows, the only university to have completed the necessary restructurings within a year. It was immeasurably helped in this by leadership from John Gardner, chief executive of the Laird Group who was then chairman of the university's council. The cuts meant that 68 of the 300-plus academic staff had to go. Also, more than 112 non-academic posts had to be axed. The announcement of the reductions coincided with Professor Bishop's appointment as Vice-Chancellor.

The last two years have brought a wave of commercial awareness at Brunel as well as more streamlined structures. A spate of money spinning self-funding proposals resulted. Some of these, such as the establishment of a new Director of Continuing Education, have been implemented. Dr Jean Millar and last summer, after a speech at Marwick Mitchell, to help post-experience adult education courses. The aim is that, two years or so pump-primed by the university, the department should become self-funding. Another is the Brunel Institute for Bioengineering, set up in 1983 as a funding unit. A third is a size science park which is set to receive its first tenants before the end of the year. As Vice-Chancellor, Professor Bishop is being bombarded by monthly schemes

from all quarters. But partly in the interests of keeping a balance as well as because of personal inclination, he is concerned that Brunel does not become too involved with the commercial funding. He warns: "It can lead to doing things simply because they are what people want to hear about." His concern from the outset has been, rather, with academic excellence. One of his first messages to the staff - which must have rung a little oddly in the middle of the convulsions caused by the reductions - was that "You've got the employability right - now you must raise your academic standards". Not that he believes there is anything particularly wrong with these - a view which he had endorsed by a survey of A-level grades which showed that the standard of undergraduate intake was "dead on the national mean".

Patricia Tisdall



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THORN EMI

(SPECIAL REPORT)

Tough talking for the law

Next month 16 senior police officers will arrive on the Brunel campus for what could turn out to be the most gruelling six weeks of their careers. They will be the first intake of a course that aims to train other policemen how to cope with race and community relations.

The Centre for the Study of Community and Race Relations was set up in the wake of the Brixton riots and the Scarman report to help forces develop their training skills.

Are the police more racist than other organized groups? Is this part of the problem? Martin Lightfoot, director of the new centre, is blunt: "It may be but we don't know. There is no evidence to suggest that they're any more racist than a representative sample of the community would be. However, such racism as there is more serious in the police because of the particular nature of their role."

'Race relations training is undervalued...'

The intensive course will not be trying to fill the inspectors up with information. "We're not pumping information into them," says Mr Lightfoot. "It's a question of conceptual tools."

One of the great problems with police training which the centre will be trying to get to grips with is the emphasis which the police have traditionally put on rote learning.

"It's very law-based," says Mr Lightfoot. "There is the assumption that the main thing the police officer needs to know is the legal definitions, the ins and outs of the law and so on. Community and race relations training is comparatively undervalued in the police system. For example, it's the only bit of police training which isn't tested. So what we're doing in essence is to try and upgrade the status."

Attitudes changed enormously in the course of that

week. "Almost all of them shifted significantly, two or three shifted dramatically," says Mr Lightfoot. A senior officer from one of the largest forces in the country said that in the light of what they had learned he was ashamed of what his own area was doing. Another described it as "a comprehensive and shattering experience".

By the end of this year many more superintendents will have passed through the one-week course and a training development plan should have been drawn up for every force in the country. The centre should also be in a better position then to do a more detailed evaluation of the inspectors' six week course.

Training the trainers only part of the centre's work. Top of the list is the evaluation of training. So research at this level feeds back into the actual training courses. But there are also for research out in the community. Within the next weeks work will start on a study of racial attacks.

"We're looking at institutional responses to racial attacks, police and other agencies, in two pilot areas: in Southall and in Bristol," says Mr Lightfoot.

Another subject which the centre could become involved in is an analysis of police complaints, but negotiations to get access to the necessary data will have to be handled with great delicacy.

Malcolm Brown



Top: Martin Lightfoot and colleagues at the Centre for the Study of Community and Race relations. Above, a young silversmith learning his craft at the Runnymede campus.

The man behind cancer research

Although it has no medical faculty Brunel has become a world leader in cancer research. Its eminence is largely due to Professor Trevor Slater, Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and Science, and his work on the biochemistry of cancer, particularly the gynaecological cancers - cancer of the cervix and cancer of the breast.

Until last year Professor Slater, in addition to his job at Brunel, was research director of the US-based National Foundation for Cancer Research, a charity set up in the 1970s to fund the work of the Nobel Prize-winning biochemist Albert Szent-Gyorgyi. Within a couple of years it had become apparent that far more money was coming in than could be used by one scientist, however distinguished, and the foundation began to fund other research programmes. By last year it was supporting more than 70 groups in 16 countries.

Though Professor Slater is no longer research director, he is still at the centre of two major international research projects which link universities and research institutes around the world. In the cervix network, for example, Brunel co-ordinates work done in Austria, Canada, Germany, Italy and Thailand.

Professor Slater's particular preoccupation is the study of an esoteric group of chemical entities called free radicals. A free radical is a chemical substance - a molecule or molecular fragment - that contains an unpaired electron. Electrons, says Professor Slater, are like most human beings - they prefer to go around in pairs. So single, unpaired ones are always on the lookout for a partner to seize hold of.

In the normal human cervix there is a large quantity of a particular type of free radical which disappears in cancer of the cervix. So understanding

that particular free radical may help improve approaches to diagnosis and therapy.

"I think we're at the cutting edge of free radical biochemistry," he says. The university would probably have been a front-runner in free radical biochemistry even without the foundation, but the foundation has allowed it to expand its horizons dramatically. "If the foundation had not developed we wouldn't be at the centre of a big international team effort on clinical cancer."

Help for the poor countries

Professor Slater thinks that the main thrust of cancer research at Brunel over the next few years will probably be aimed at developing better diagnostic procedures for gynaecological cancers and looking for better methods of prognosis, so that it is possible to predict with greater accuracy which women are particularly at risk of developing secondary tumours.

He thinks that diagnostic procedures have to be improved in such a way that they are readily available to the poorer countries. "We're very interested in here in developing methods of improving diagnosis that can be very simple, relatively cheap, automated preferably - and which could then be taken out into the Third World."

Cervix cancer is a major cause of death. "In some countries it is the major cause of death by cancer in women and the incidence of cervix cancer type lesions is increasing in many countries. We believe that if we can improve diagnosis and automate it and supply it, this would be a major contribution."

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(b) Metro-Cammell ☐
(c) Rapid Transit ☐

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- (a) Moving Rock ☐
(b) Mammoth Transport ☐
(c) Cable Belt ☐

3. Which company is the largest supplier of seals to the European automotive industry?

- (a) Michigan Matrix ☐
(b) Draftek Group ☐
(c) Kyoto Rose Seals ☐

4. Which corporation supplies glazing systems to the US mass transit industry?

- (a) Crystal Vision ☐
(b) Almac Plastics ☐
(c) G.P.D. Corporation ☐

5. Which company is the supplier of in-flight meals to Virgin Atlantic Airways?

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Feeling at home in the college

Small does not mean so much beautiful at Brunel University as friendly. Even its most affectionate supporters would describe the concrete structures of its main West London campus as charming. Instead, students most often use adjectives like "approachable", "intimate" or "friendly" to distinguish this university from its counterparts. Staff also constantly remark of Brunel's small size as a feature which they find attractive.

A population of only 2,310 undergraduates (plus about 1,500 post-graduates, part-timers and other students) means that newcomers tend to settle in fairly quickly. This is particularly useful given the "thin sandwich" method which means that students spend half of their first three years away from the campus on work placements.

Everyone is very pleased that there was a substantial increase in applications for undergraduate admission for the second successive year last autumn and the ultimate aim is for a 25 per cent increase in student intake.

The amenities offered at Brunel are modern and extensive. With more than 240,000 volumes it has, for instance, one of the largest technological libraries in Europe. There is a computing unit to provide research assistance with programme preparation and an audio-visual centre stocked with broadcast standard equipment.

The students are well organized. The Students' Union has its own printroom and a radio station. It finances more than 50 societies, including films, photography, music appreciation and chess, while sports activities include a National League basketball team. First-time visitors will be struck by the commercial services organized by the SU, which include a supermarket, a travel shop and

an academic bookstore which sells stationery and thrillers as well as text books.

Despite the comparatively small size, introductions are not left to chance. There are a number of events organized for freshmen and women, including a visit to the second traditional-style campus 12 miles away at Runnymede and a boat trip on the Thames from nearby Windsor. A particularly thoughtful touch is the handing out of the first instalment of student grant cheques on arrival.

Brunel is a young university and its first graduates are still only in their forties. Nevertheless there are already signs that it has produced some high fliers in the business world. For instance, it was the only university to feature twice as Alma Mater in a recent list of computer software millionaires.

Dr Patrick Doolan, general manager of petrochemicals business at BP Chemicals, is one of Brunel's first graduates. Another is Mr Barrie Dunn, head of the metallurgy group at the European Space Agency, and a third is Ms Irena Ingard, senior planning engineer at Conoco (UK).

Mr Bob Coxon, an international project manager at ICI who graduated from Brunel in 1970 won the Business Graduate of the Year award sponsored by Guinness-Mahon in 1982.

One of the few universities whose name does not give a clue to its location, Brunel has recently taken to adding the description "The University of West London" to its title as part of a general drive to improve communications with the outside world.

The university also experimented last year by inviting members of the general public on to the campus to attend lectures. Ultimately there are plans for a full-scale 500-seat conference centre.



Top left: Students relax during a break in studies. Right: Identical twins, Richard and Timothy White, high-flying first year students on the Special Engineering Programme, working on components lent by their sponsoring company, Austin Rover. The twins, two of the brightest of this year's SEP intake, both got four A grades at A level. Above: nothing refreshes like a glass of beer.

Design, one of the lost great arts

Ken Rawson, Dean of the Education and Design Faculty, strode over to a cupboard in his enormous study, took out a deep-fat frier made by one of the country's best-known companies... and winced.

"The styling isn't bad. The colours, I suppose, if you like that sort of thing, aren't bad. But that must have emanated from a designer who had no technological grasp whatsoever."

"Are the British people so indifferent to bad design that they don't even complain?"

Next October Professor Rawson will be starting his own industrial design course at Brunel's Runnymede campus, which overlooks the Thames at near Windsor.

He doesn't anticipate an easy ride. The British simply don't

think very much about industrial design. It is one of the great lost arts.

Brunel's course will be mould-breaking. Most industrial design courses in this country put a heavy emphasis on design and then trust to luck that the graduates will be able to apply their skills in industry; technology plays at best a late and minor part in the design activity. The Brunel course will from the outset put technology right at the top of the agenda - virtually turning the present system on its head.

And Professor Rawson hopes it's going to provide quite a new breed of industrial designer.

"You hear engineers say: 'We do the design and then hand it over to the artist to put the stripes on.' And you hear the

artists saying: 'Oh, engineers have to quantify everything and they have no creative capacity as a result.'

"These two views are so totally absurd that we really have got to bridge this enormous gap between the two cultures."

Brunel has had its problems at the Runnymede campus, which used to be Shoreditch College, one of the Inner London Education Authority's main centres for training craft teachers.

When Brunel took over it raised the entry qualifications. That and the generally dropping status of the teaching profession in recent years appears to have had a dramatic effect on demand for places on the "B Tech with Education" course, which aims to train teachers who are

capable of ranging from the traditional crafts to the higher grades of technology needed at sixth form level.

"The quota given to us in 1980 was 70 a year," says Professor Rawson. "Recruitment last year was 35, so we're way below quota."

That caused deep disappointment, but created an opportunity. Mr Rawson says he would have wanted to start the industrial design course whether the college was up to quota or not, but the fact that there is a lot of spare capacity on the campus means it is going to be easier.

All that is needed now is some show of enthusiasm from industry itself.

MB

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to get the most from the experience. This is how it works.

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Members work in "Syndicates", mixing and sharing problems with people from other spheres of business, industry and government in the academic, yet totally business, environment of the college.

The in-service periods are normally spent with the sponsoring

organisations, working on specific consultancy or research projects for senior managers.

These assignments are invaluable in that they provide a relevant context in which members can apply the knowledge, skills and perceptiveness they have gained during the Residential Modules.

At the end of the course an MBA is awarded through our association with Brunel University. Whilst it is an important qualification in itself, perhaps more important are the new managerial skills and insights members will have gained at Henley.

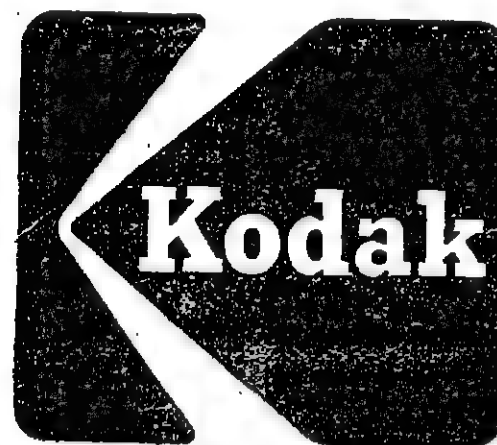
Skills that will serve a course member throughout his or her career, not to mention further it.

For more information write to Professor David Birchall, Director of Graduate Studies, Henley The Management College, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 3AU. Tel: (0491) 571454.

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The cradle that can spot the silence

One immediate effect of the cuts in government grants at Brunel was to encourage the pooling of existing resources and facilities for research. A research co-ordination committee which was already in existence at the vice-chancellor's insistence identified about a dozen main research themes.

Its emphasis on technology and its modern equipment had already brought the university a larger share of research contracts and consulting fees than its size would suggest. Never-

theless in 1982-83, the year after the cuts, there was a 45 per cent increase in the value of grants and contracts over the previous year to take the annual total to nearly £3.4m. Last year brought a further increase.

Oil industry tests

A collaborative approach to different academic disciplines has helped to give Brunel an international reputation for innovation in non-destructive testing methods needed for the development of aircraft, sub-

marines and North Sea oil rigs. Brunel is unusual in having a substantial commitment to all of the three techniques - ultrasonic, radiological and electromagnetic - most commonly used in non-destructive testing. Bryan Bridge, of the Department of Physics, believes that a broad-based knowledge of physical theory is required for effective research and that different methods can be as much complementary as competitive.

The development of a prototype device to be used in testing offshore oil rigs is one of many NDT projects underway at Brunel. Involving three-dimensional radiological imaging, this is funded by a £62,000 grant awarded by the Science and Engineering Research Council (Marine Technology Directorate).

Detecting deaf babies

The Auditory Response Cradle or ARC is an example of a product resulting from some of the extensive work carried out at Brunel in the medical field. The ARC can detect hearing impairments in babies within a few days after birth. Early diagnosis before speech and social habits are formed improves the effectiveness of remedial treatments.

As one of the first practical applications of microprocessors in medicine, the pre-production prototype of Brunel's ARC was purchased by the Wellcome Collection for the History of Medicine. A second was exhibited in the Science Museum's Challenge of the Chip exhibition in 1980. It has since been marketed to the US, Canada and Australasia as well as in the UK.

At Hillingdon Hospital the ARC is now being used to screen the hearing of all infants. A spin off has been the compilation of a detailed medical dossier of 6,000 children of various ages up to three years which, according to Professor A. J. Reynolds, head

Most European companies go out of their way to put engineers on the board of top management jobs. Not the British. In Britain engineers still lack status. It was to attack precisely that kind of prejudice that Brunel's Faculty of Technology set up the Special Engineering Programme (SEP), in the late 1970s.

Dr Colin Clark, director of the SEP, says there is great concern about the backgrounds of managers in manufacturing industry. "There is also concern

Nurses adjust the auditory response cradle, the ARC, which resulted from work at Brunel

of the university's mechanical engineering department, is the largest of its type in the world. Discussions are now underway to see whether academic research can be extended to the examination of other senses as well as hearing.

Instructing robots

Another example of an internationally recognised prod-

uct stemming from academic research at Brunel is the Wisard system of recognising and classifying complex images from television quality cameras. The Wisard vision system developed by a team of electrical engineers led by Professor Igor Aleksander (who has since moved to Imperial College) has numerous applications. It is used in banking for

the rapid counting of banknotes, and the verification of documents. In robotics the system makes possible a vision-controlled robot arm which can be taught to recognize components without being specifically programmed. It can be applied in packaging to control labelling and in security to recognize faces and signatures and detect intruders.

Putting engineers back on the map

There are also optional specialisms in areas like organizational change.

But just as important as the theoretical work is allowing the engineering students both to observe managers at work and, in a limited way, to become managers themselves while still undergraduates. They are all on a four-year "thin sandwich" spending six months during each of the first three years at work in sponsor companies.

"Our students are placed in industry from April until the end of September," says Dr Clark. "That industry period spans the summer holidays, so suddenly the student might actually find himself taking over part or indeed all of somebody else's job, which may actually involve him managing some other people."

Getting a sponsor is, in fact, a condition of entry to the course. Among groups sponsoring the present crop of undergraduates are the TI Group, Dowty, Plessey, Marconi, Thorn - EMI and IBM.

Principal-multi-disciplinary research themes at Brunel

Theme	Co-ordinator
Information technology	Professor G. Muirgrave
Computer aided manufacture	Dr A. J. Medland
Theory & application of finite and other computational methods	Professor J. Whitman
Polymer engineering, science and technology	Professor B. Price
Maritime technology	Dr T. S. Eyre
Tribology (wear)	Dr P. Semon
Surface & Solid State science	Professor T. F. Slater
Cellular and molecular aspects of tissue injury and disease	Professor H. Wolff
Bioengineering	Mr M. Buxton
Health studies	Professor M. Kogan
Educational policy and practice studies	

Eliminating defects

There are extensive practical applications for the work on polymer engineering and in developments in moulding and powder technology carried out at the university. Investigations into the properties of ceramic powders mixed with a polymer binding to give defect-free moulded components is being sponsored by more than a dozen different organizations.

Replacement bones

Interest is being shown in research into the development of ways to replace bone in reconstructive surgery. In particular, investigations have been carried out with Mr R. A. Denham of Queen Alexandra's Hospital, Margate, to recognize authority on the replacement of the human knee. This work is being done in collaboration with the Department of Materials Technology at Brunel and the equivalent department at Queen Mary College. Machinery developed at Brunel to process the new type of material is already being marketed under licence from the British Technology Group.

Reducing friction

The examination of friction and wear of engineering materials and failure analysis is being carried out jointly with a number of organizations including GKN, BP and the National Physical Laboratory. In a project with BP, Dr Terry Eyre of the Department of Materials Technology is investigating the effects of wear in the seals used in swivel bearings in offshore oilfields. This, in turn, stems from a project sponsored by the National Engineering Labora-

tory to study wear in polymers and composites used as bearing materials under water. The aim is to establish the optimum properties for this material and then to produce a composite with the required properties. Dr Eyre is also studying the wear of teeth used by digging equipment in mineral extraction (to see if the down-time needed for replacements to be fitted can be reduced by the development of a tougher material).

Ship strength

In the Mechanical Engineering Department a team working under Professor Geraint Price has attracted attention for its investigative work into techniques in the dynamics of ship strength and capsize are subjects upon which they have produced far-reaching results.

Computer design

Computers and their application to design and manufacturing processes have been a feature of Brunel for many years. A group led by Dr Tony Medland, of the Department of Engineering and Management Systems, developed an international reputation in computer-aided design, and specifically in solid-body modelling. The widely used Hilo suite of computer software programmes was also developed at Brunel.

Recent applications include a project to develop a micro-processor-based simulator for use in aviation training developed by the Computer Science Department for an air charter and flight training company. This led to a subsequent commission to design a computer-based system for stock control.

give any kind of objective answer to that. "I think we see ourselves principally as producing engineers. Something like 80 per cent of the course is devoted to engineering, so these people are principally engineers rather than principally managers. What we would hope is to see people moving into positions of high responsibility relatively rapidly, by comparison with people who had done a conventional three year engineering course."

Several graduates have already become project leaders. Two in particular have taken on major roles in computers and computer-aided design for their companies.

"I think we are trying to produce people who are engineers within an ethos which is concerned about management," says Dr Clark.

The sponsoring companies certainly seem happy enough with the bargain. Of the 25 people who graduated last year 23 got job offers from their sponsoring companies.

MB

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Most opportunities are in research: others are in scientific services and support, both in research establishments and elsewhere. Vacancies are expected across a broad range of scientific disciplines, but particularly in the physical sciences, mathematics, computing and engineering (electronic and mechanical).

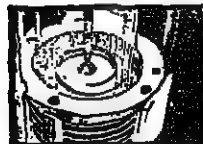
A good honours degree is required or preferred for most posts, but other degrees/HND/HNC are acceptable for some vacancies. Certain posts require post-graduate qualifications and/or experience.

For final year students, interviews will, if possible, be held in the Easter vacation.

Applications should be returned by February 15th but late applications may be accepted if interviewing arrangements permit.

For further information and an application form, write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: SY/21/D.

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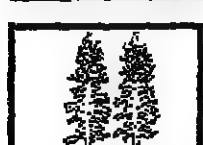
Use of satellite techniques in meteorology - Meteorological Office



Development of control engineering for exploitation of deep water oil fields - National Engineering Laboratory



Mathematical modelling of high temperature plasma dynamics - Atomic Weapons Research Establishment



Fundamental research on the causes of acid rain - Warren Spring Laboratory



Computer recognition of fingerprints - Home Office Scientific Research and Development Branch

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SPECIAL REPORT

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY/5

The little giant

One of the great 19th-century engineers famous for his railway, ships and bridge designs, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, left, followed in the footsteps of a distinguished father, also an engineer. While Brunel senior is remembered for the construction of a tunnel under the Thames at Rotherhithe, Brunel junior, born in 1806, became an authority on railways. He was responsible for building much of the Great Western Railway which runs from Paddington in London to Bristol Temple Meads, part of which runs close to the university.

Short in stature, great in energy – and a chain smoker of cigars – Isambard Kingdom Brunel was nicknamed the "little giant" early in his career. He showed precocious talent: it is said that he mastered Euclid at the age of six and he was only 26 when he was appointed engineer to the GWR. His broad-gauge design yielded high standards of speed, safety and comfort, although it was replaced half a century or so later by the standard variety.

Brunel's energy and versatility were legendary. In 1835 when the directors of the GWR

complained about the "enormous" length of the new line, Brunel is said to have exclaimed: "Why not make it longer and have a steamboat go from Bristol to New York?" The remark was treated as a joke at the time, but Brunel and a colleague sat up half that night to work out the feasibility of such a service. From this discussion was born a few years later the 235ft Great Western steamship – the first to engage in regular transatlantic service.

The Great Western was followed in 1843 by the even larger iron-hulled Great Britain, which was eventually rescued from the Falkland Islands in 1969 and brought back to Bristol for preservation. Brunel's last big venture was the Great Eastern, a mammoth craft built in 1858 which could carry 4,000 leisure passengers or 10,000 troops and was intended for the passage to Australia. This was a technical success, but a colossal financial failure.

Bridges designed by Brunel include the famous Clifton Suspension bridge across the Avon and the Hungerford pedestrian bridge across the Thames.

PT



Heinz Wolff: From space to deep sea diving and tools for living, and Brunel, the Victorian engineer

The professor who made his dreams come true

The Institute for bioengineering is a grand title, the physical reality is different. The institute, brainchild of Dr Heinz Wolff, presenter of the BBC's *Great Egg Race* programme, is housed in eight Portakabins on what is, in campus terms, the wrong side of the track. But the choice was deliberate.

Dr Wolff, who opened the doors of the institute less than two years ago, had been offered four of these temporary units or part of a building on the main campus. He took the Portakabins for flexibility – there was plenty of room for expansion (or contraction).

That is important because the institute is no ordinary university department. It is a business which must survive on income from research contracts. It is thriving and the staff – doctors, engineers, physicists and biologists – has multiplied from two to 22 and will expand to 30.

The institute is an extraordinary example of how one man has been resourceful enough to make his own dreams come true. Wolff, with his middle-European accent, florid bow-tie and half-moon bifocals, looks (and sounds) like the slightly dotty professor we all like to think universities abound in. At first sight he has what seems an unusually diverse range of scientific interests: space re-

search, the physiology of deep-sea diving – and what he calls "tools for living", which is another way of saying devices for the elderly or the disabled.

But Dr Wolff says the subjects are not as disparate as they seem. "We regard the fact that we have spacemen, divers and the elderly and disabled all being worked on in this institute as quite a natural combination. What they share is that they're all handicapped, they're all ill-matched to an environment potentially hostile to them."

Dr Wolff, who had worked for the Medical Research Council for nearly 30 years, decided about three years ago that with three decades of pension credits behind him it was time to go for broke and combine his own research interests precisely as he wanted them in a unit of his own devising. But 1982, with universities being forced by the Government to slash staff numbers and make big economies, was not the time to go looking for university cash to fund his idea.

"I made a proposal to the university asking how would it be if I started an institute on the site which was of no cost to the university whatsoever. It would have been politically quite impossible at that stage for the

university on one hand to get rid of people and shut departments and on the other to invest in me. So it was absolutely agreed that the Brunel Institute for Bioengineering would be no charge to the university; it would pay for all the services which it got from the university and if it was fortunate enough to run into profit would make some contribution to university funds."

The institute has built up its business very rapidly, much of it coming from Dr Wolff's

contacts in places like the European Space Agency. Turnover is already running at a remarkable £500,000 a year.

Some of the work, particularly that for the disabled and the elderly, is funded by grants and charity money. Dr Wolff sees the "tools for living" programme not just as an engineering problem but a philosophical (and an economic) one as well.

"We have a tool kit for children, which is toys – often preparatory for the toolkit of

adult life. We have made enormous strides in developing the toolkit for adults, the working population. We haven't scratched the surface of actually examining what kind of interfaces we need for people who aren't as mobile and can't hear so well and can't see so well, whose memory is going – what kind of technology they will require in order to allow them to control their environment."

The parallels between this and the institute's research on

Science at work in the parks

Brunel is not alone in seeking to establish a science park alongside its campus. More than two dozen university-linked science parks are already in operation or under consideration in Britain.

The key purpose of science parks is to bring together academic science and industry, enabling technological ideas from the universities' research departments to be successfully transferred into commercial products and, conversely, to enable companies to draw on the resources available in the academic laboratories.

At Brunel, the first tenant sets up shop on February 1. Bowford Engineering Services which is opening a welding technology centre is being housed in a university building to start with as the science park building has still to be constructed.

Peter Russell, a senior lecturer in the Department of Mathematics, has been seconded

to be director of Brunel's Science Park. Six acres has been given over for the park adjacent to the university's Kingston Lane entrance. A very long lease on 2½ of these acres has been granted to International Tin for new headquarters and a research and development division. The university has also accepted a tender to build its own science park building of some 30,000 square feet of laboratory and office space.

Three other reservations have been made by interested companies. The first is a computer software company concerned with designs for disabled people, the second a European firm which undertakes medical research into cancer treatment, and the third a company seeking to combine biology with compatible materials for research into materials which may replace human skin.

Dennis Dwyer

Brunel

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin Today. Dealings End, Feb 8. Contango Day, Feb 11. Settlement Day, Feb 18.
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.
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No.	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div
1	BAGGAGE BRICK	11.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
2	ALUMINUM	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
3	FRENCH KIER	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
4	BPP INDUSTRIES	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
5	MAY & HANDEL	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
6	BROWN & JACKSON	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
7	WILSON (CONCRETE)	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
8	MORFORD (JOHN)	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
9	TAYLOR WOODROW	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
10	BET BROS	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
11	DRAPERY AND STORES	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
12	BR HOME STORES	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
13	HOLIST OF LONDON	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
14	MFI	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
15	BURTON	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
16	WARD WHITE	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
17	WEDGILL (HENRY)	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
18	FREEDY (ALFRED)	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
19	SUPERMARKET STORES	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
20	CRISTIAN	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
21	FORD (MARTIN)	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
22	BREWSTER	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
23	GREENHILL WHITNEY	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
24	GUMMERS (A)	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
25	INVERGORDIAN DIST	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
26	MORLAND	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
27	SCOT & NEV	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
28	WHITFIELD INV	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
29	CLARK (MARTIN)	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
30	GREEN GRIFF	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
31	BELL (ARTHUR)	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
32	PROPERTY	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
33	ALLIED LON	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
34	BR LARD	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
35	HASLEMER	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
36	MCHENRY	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
37	BARNSLEY EYES	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
38	PEACOCK	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
39	ESTATES GEN	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
40	ROSE & TOMPKINS	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
41	BECKER (CH)	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
42	MILBURY	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Weekly Dividend
 Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20.00 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock out-standings	Stock	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

SHORTS Under Five Years

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

UNDATED

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDEX-LINKED

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

BREWSTER

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

ELECTRICALS

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

BUILDING AND ROADS

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

CINEMAS AND TV

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

DRAPERY AND STORES

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Year	Short	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

FINANCE AND LAND

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

FOODS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS E-H

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS I-L

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS M-P

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS Q-R

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

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INDUSTRIALS A-Z

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FOODS

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INDUSTRIALS A-D

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS E-H

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FINANCE AND LAND

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FOODS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS E-H

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS I-L

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS M-P

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS Q-R

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div

INDUSTRIALS S-Z</

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

How the Treasury gets 300,000 jobs for 20p

"Less pay, more jobs", the Chancellor's motto, is under constant sceptical attack from those who argue that any dampener on earnings will merely depress spending power, and hence output and employment, even further. The Treasury has been hatching a substantial econometric effort to satisfy (or defeat) the sceptics, which the Chancellor will publish on Wednesday. Although the main paper strives for academic neutrality, the précis can claim to be a major statement of the Government's policy on unemployment; and it has an intriguing, if unintentional, relevance to sterling's weakness.

To begin with the Treasury's research. Imagine the economy as a kind of marsh, through which the effects of lower pay (or any other economic change) gradually trickle: the aim of complex models like the Treasury's is to measure the flow along interconnecting streams. First we must be clear what is being pumped in.

What the Chancellor has been preaching, and the Treasury has tried to model, is not so much lower pay as slower pay. Over the past three years the earnings of those who remained in work rose much faster than prices - an average annual increase in real pay of 3 per cent. The Treasury has put this question to its model: what happens if pay rises, in real terms, by 2 per cent less than in its main forecast? The model's first job is to tell the Treasury what this would require in terms of ordinary "nominal" or cash earnings. Since lower wages would themselves help to lower prices, the answer given is that a once-for-all downward shift of 3-3½ per cent in the upward path of nominal pay to shift it down 2 per cent in real terms.

In today's figures, this would mean roughly halving the present 7 per cent rate of increase in earnings, in the first year - the cut is not cumulative, so that in the fourth year real pay is still only 2 per cent lower than it would otherwise have been.

With what effect? Undeniably, workers would begin by buying fewer goods and services. But lower labour costs should mean higher profits, feeding into higher investment and dividends, coupled with lower prices. Two of these channels, however, look a bit narrow: companies might squander higher profits (come in GEC), while dividend holders might use less of their extra purchasing power than the workers. It was transferred from: But the third has important tributaries. Lower prices might mean lower interest rates; and reduce the proportion of their incomes people saved rather than spend (the famous "wealth effect" of lower inflation).

Forecasters disagree

In consequence, the Treasury argues demand would be favourably affected by the shift from pay to profits. Other forecasters have disagreed. But the Treasury's case does not rest here. The latest version of its model of the economy (not yet published, which is why outside economists and politicians do not get such favourable results from the "Treasury model") has effects built in for changes in the relative cost of using men rather than buying machines. Now this question of "factor substitution" is controversial: through the 1970s, economists did not find it a demonstrable link between pay and jobs. But the Treasury goes to some pains to try and demonstrate how the evidence has changed.

According to the Treasury, this "supply side" effect accounts for roughly a third of the impact of pay and jobs, with "demand factors" still giving the main push. Anyway, in its simulation the combination produces enchanting results. In the third and fourth years from the 2 per cent shift in the pay of real wages, employment is, on average, 300,000 higher than it would otherwise have been. Real national output is 0.9 per cent higher - about £3 billion in today's money. Retail prices are 1.8 per cent lower; and the average worker's pay packet, after tax, is worth only 0.2 per cent less in real terms - roughly equivalent to 20p a week in today's money.

The GIGO risk of economic modelling (garbage in, garbage out) surrounds these precise figures with the usual vast margin of error. And outside economists will no doubt have a field day with the minutiae of this paper, though the Treasury has attempted to broaden the base of its

argument by reviewing other estimates of the "elasticity" of employment with respect to pay. There is, for example, an important argument as to how flexibly prices would respond to a downward shift in pay. Yet there is a fundamentally strong argument here which many of the Chancellor's fiercest critics implicitly accept, however little they like to admit it, in their own policies. There is also, buried within the simulation, an important issue of budgetary strategy.

As costs slow down, shouldn't the Government lower its targets for money and public borrowing? If it did so, it would effectively be banking the profits from lower pay entirely in lower inflation - another Treasury simulation suggests the rate of inflation would be 4½ per cent lower in the third and fourth years after the change. But the Chancellor's clear message is that he would attempt to bank more of the benefits in higher employment.

Field day

In practice, this would mean leaving money supply and public borrowing targets unchanged. In turn, this would mean cutting taxes (plus, perhaps, allowing a slower rise in costs to become a higher real level of public spending though the simulation is least realistic towards the public sector) as well as lowering interest rates. This is why the cut in take-home pay in the simulation turns out to be so small.

There will doubtless be a fine yah-boo political dispute as to whether this does or does not represent a U-turn. But since the results still unequivocally show a fall in inflation, it is hard to interpret it as further evidence that Mr Lawson has "gone soft". It is only sensible to present a policy which calls for wage restraint in a framework which would seem to provide more jobs without personal loss to wage-earners. But it remains questionable whether there is any point demonstrating these long-term economy-wide effects to wage negotiators whose natural and proper concern is narrower. In a free market, the "invisible hand" that translates individual actions into collective benefit for all does not work by tapping on the consciences of the participants. Just as it is pointless to grumble about currency "speculators", so there is limited point thrusting econometrics under the noses of wage negotiators.

So is there anything the Chancellor can do to make his real pay policy come true? He has already taken one course of action, which was to allow the exchange rate to fall. A currency depreciation raises import costs, relative to domestic labour costs - and thus squeezes real pay for just so long as wage negotiators do not succeed in grabbing back the lost purchasing power. Since much of the real rise in earnings enjoyed by working people under Thatcherism came through sterling's appreciation in 1979-81, this adjustment was rough justice. But since the Government's sharp change of policy this month, it no longer remains an option. What is more, the Treasury paper rather clearly demonstrates its deficiencies.

For this paper weight on the channels between pay and jobs that pass through lower inflation. But while slower wage growth brings down inflation, a weaker exchange rate brings down real pay by pushing price inflation up. With slower wage growth, the Government enjoys the choice between easier-to-meet monetary targets or lower ones. With a lower exchange rate, as we have seen, it faces the harder choice between squeezing higher costs into unchanged monetary and budgetary targets, or frightening the markets by loosening up.

After this debacle, the Chancellor does not stand out as Britain's most persuasive minister. But there is some point in continuing to battle with the climate of opinion over pay. The federal organizations of labour and employers have to be engaged in the debate. But the only real purpose is to buttress the Government's confidence in policies for taxation, for employment law, for social security which could help slow down the pace of wages growth. If it believes its own simulations, it should act. If not, it should sing a new song.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Greenwell merger delayed by shake-up at Montagu

By William Kay, City Editor

Intense discussions are taking place over the future direction of Samuel Montagu, the City merchant bank. It is at present 60 per cent controlled by Midland Bank, which sold the other 40 per cent of the shares to Actina Life and Casualty, the US insurance group, for £66 million in July 1982.

There has been speculation in recent months that Midland might want to sell its remaining interest in Montagu because of the clearing bank's own financial problems. But the latest talks appear to be taking a very different course.

Underlying these developments is a recognition that the Midland will have to move closer to Montagu if Montagu is to be transformed from a

traditional merchant bank to a US-style investment bank, buying huge blocks of shares and financing clients' capital-raising operations.

The implications of that change of strategy were part of the reason for the abrupt departure of Mr Staffan Gadd as Montagu's chairman last month.

Apparently there is no intention at this stage for Midland to buy back Actina's stake in Montagu. Other forms of financing are being examined.

However, the uncertainty is having a knock-on effect at W Greenwell, the London stock-brokers and leading experts on the gilt-edged market. Last year Montagu became a 29 per cent limited partner in Greenwell as part of the present series of City

get-togethers. There was an agreement that Montagu's interest would rise to precisely 50 per cent when the Stock Exchange rules allowed.

However, it was envisaged that there would be further talks about Montagu taking control of Greenwell. Those negotiations are taking place now, because the relationship has to be sorted out in time for Greenwell and Montagu to make an application to the Bank of England to become a gilt market-makers when the stock market is restructured next year. Those applications have to be in by the end of March.

The plan is for a joint company, possibly named Montagu Greenwell, to make

the application. But to do that, the two sides will have had to agree a price for the controlling slice of Greenwell's equity. The size and structure of that slice will in turn be affected by the Midland-Montagu talks.

A spokesman for Midland said yesterday: "There is no divide within Midland over these issues. But post-Gadd there is a lot of dust to settle, and intense negotiations are going on in a four-way sense, involving ourselves, Actina, Montagu and Greenwell. One of our senior executives is now involved in setting up the future structure of the four."

This Friday the board of Midland is due to hear a progress report on these matters.

IN BRIEF
Shopping on the cards

The clearing banks are set to give the go-ahead to experiments with cashless shopping, whereby customers will be able to pay for goods in retail outlets with a plastic card which automatically debits their bank accounts via electronic terminals in shops.

The system is called electronic funds transfer at the point of sale (EFT/POS). A Committee of London Clearing Bankers is due to announce the banks' plans on the system this week, after the completion of yet another lengthy internal review.

£5m backlog

An estimated £5 million in commissions has yet to be handed over by Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank which organized the stock market flotation of British Telecom last month.

\$50m loan call

ITT Corporation, the United States telecommunications company, is to raise \$50 million (£45 million) through 11 per cent loan notes repayable in 1992. The issue is being handled by Credit Suisse First Boston, which will send out the prospectus on February 5.

The National Association of Securities Dealers and Investment Managers (NASD), which governs those who deal in stocks and shares outside the Stock Exchange, is now advertising the names of firms it expels. It is to publish the name of one expelled firm in the Department of Trade and Industry's magazine *British Business* and is poised to expel two more firms.

Hawley backed

Grievous Grant, one of the City's biggest stockbroking firms, has given a guarded vote of confidence in Hawley Group, the holding company run by Mr Michael Ashcroft. It said: "We felt that Hawley shares are very attractive at current levels and we recommend purchase". However, it recognizes that many in the City are "strongly hostile" to Hawley.

Legal threat

The British Institute of Dealers in Securities says it is to take legal action against clients who they claim "have sought to avoid their contractual obligations by failing to deliver their required letters of acceptance" for BT shares.

Ansbacher may sell US bank

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Henry Ansbacher, the merchant banking group, is negotiating to sell its New York investment bank Laidlaw, Adams & Peck, back to the original shareholders - less than six months after buying it.

Laidlaw, in common with other retail brokerage houses, has been having a tough time since the middle of last year. So far, Ansbacher is believed to have paid less than \$3 million (£2.7 million) of the \$10 million purchase price, which was renegotiated from an original \$15 million.

The problems at Laidlaw are thought to be the main reason why Mr Charles Williams, group managing director, resigned suddenly this month.

Lord Spens, managing director of the merchant bank subsidiary, confirmed that Laidlaw may be sold. "We've a number of options with Laidlaw and that's one of them," he said yesterday.

Lord Spens also confirmed that sorting out Ansbacher's shareholding structure was an "absolute priority" and this could involve a further capital injection from the Belgian shareholders Groupe Bruxelles Lambert and Pargesa.

"I welcome more capital. We want to build and expand. We are talking with the Belgians about the options here," Lord Spens said.

Ansbacher is keen to tie up a restructuring of shareholdings within the next couple of months.

The Belgian shareholders, who control 29.8 per cent of Ansbacher at present, are likely to emerge as dominant shareholders. Nothing has yet been finalized but there is speculation that the Belgians may inject a further £25 million of capital.

£20m spending planned for Cornish mines

By Michael Preet

Cornwall's two biggest tin mining companies are to invest almost £20 million over the next few years in an attempt to secure the future of the ancient industry well into the next century. But the expansion depends heavily on the tin price staying high and could become a race against time.

Geevor Tin Mines plans to spend £10 million over eight years to reopen the flooded Allen's shaft and work again the Botallack mine it serves.

RTZ is the parent company of Carnon Consolidated Tin Mines which in turn owns Wheal Jane and South Crofty. Carnon has been encouraged by the sharp increase in profits last year at Wheal Jane, estimated at more than £1 million.

At South Crofty, £4 million will be spent on rehabilitating the Cook shaft. A decline will be driven into the mine from the Red River.

Wheal Jane, the showpiece, will be linked by a mile-long decline with the small neighbouring Wheal Maid mine on which £1 million was spent in 1984.

Hong Kong knitwear for M & S

By Our City Editor

A London branch of Marks and Spencer will next Monday begin selling a high-fashion range of knitwear imported from Hong Kong.

It is another important break with the stores group's buy British policy, and it also reflects the determination of the new chairman, Lord Rayner, to take on the newly-established women's fashion chains like Next and Principles.

The new knitted tops from the Far East will sell for about £20 at the Marble Arch branch. According to a spokesman, they include complicated stitching or embroidery which cannot yet be transferred to machines, so that if these garments were to be made in Britain they would cost up to £60.



Lord Rayner: taking on the fashion chains

Only once before has Marks and Spencer imported finished goods from Hong Kong. That was about seven years ago, when the first prewashed denim was brought in. When the manufacturing process was mechanized, they were made in Britain and have been ever since.

The spokesman added: "We are more fashion conscious now, and that involves the ability to react quickly. We will be one of the first with this design."

Last November Mr Alan Smith, the director in charge of fashion, said: "We are getting ready to make a substantial impact by tightening the lead time response from sale to replacement of goods. We are building on the flexibility that will give us the fast response and the clout, in terms of volume, that will knock the competition out."

Opec seeks accord on oil prices

From David Young, Geneva

The full ministerial council of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) meets here today in an attempt to bolster its price and production against a background of internal divisions over how a new price system should be introduced.

In addition, one of the main non-Opec oil producers, Mexico, has said it can no longer hold out against pressure from the US to cut its crude price by at least \$2 a barrel from the \$29 Opec marker price.

The Opec committee on differentials, chaired by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, met last night to consider the new system.

Several of the light oil producers, notably Iran, are suggesting the Opec price differential should be narrowed from its present \$4 span to \$2.50 by a rise in heavy oil prices rather than a cut in light oil price.

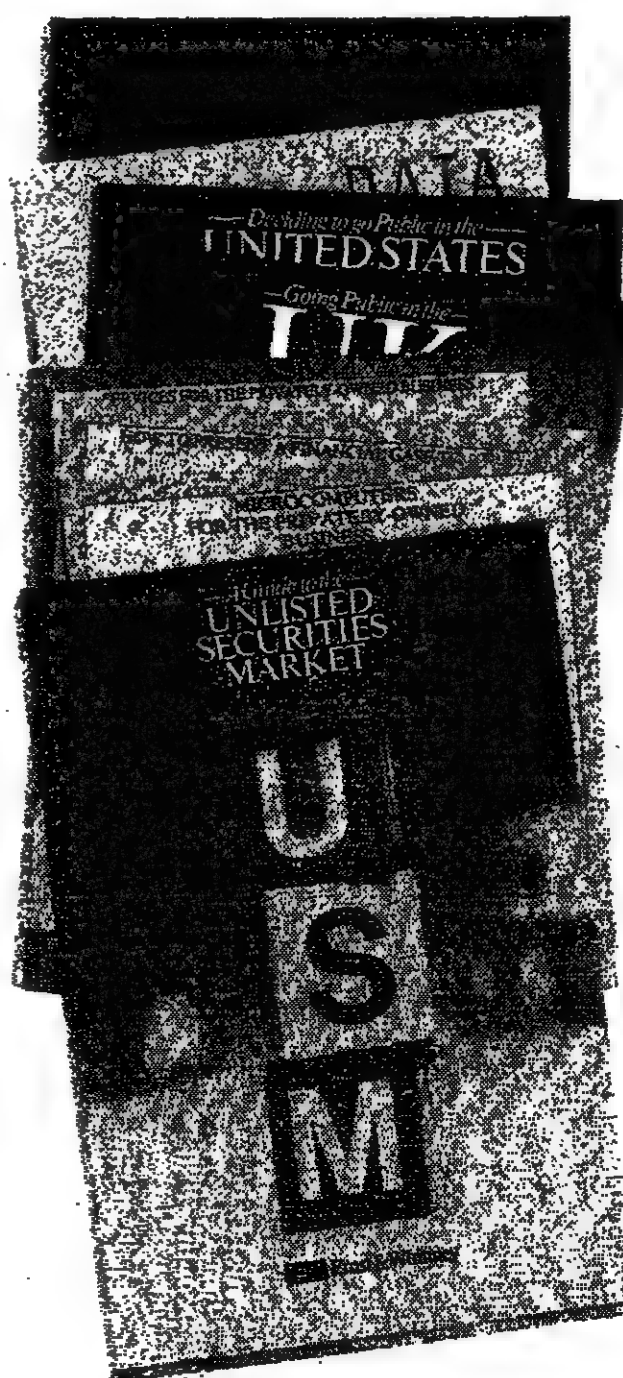
A number of oil ministers feel

the gap could be narrowed by a rise in heavy prices.

However, most oil traders, and a growing sector within Opec itself, now believe the organization will have little option but to follow current world spot market prices down.

The suggestion by Mexico, which has observer status at Opec but are not members, that it may have to abandon its policy of adhering to the organization's price structure is increasing pressure on Opec to announce an effective price cut

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And whatever happened to 'Advanced Double Entry Book-Keeping'?

The answer is, we simply haven't written them. And we certainly don't intend to.

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We think you'll find they make most rewarding reading.

EW Ernst & Whinney
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Becker House, 11 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7LU. Tel: 01-928 2000.

Orders buoyant in South-east

Companies in the South-east of England had a "substantial growth" in the volume of both domestic and export orders, and a corresponding rise in production, in the last three months of last year according to the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry economic trends survey.

A spokesman said that the survey of 224 companies showed that there was "qualified optimism" that the economic recovery was back on course.

The survey shows that exports are doing particularly well. The balance of survey respondents - the percentage difference between companies reporting either a rise or fall in certain sectors - reporting increases in output due to exports rose from 7.4 per cent at the end of the September quarter to 20.1 per cent in the latest survey.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week

FT Ind Ord1002.8(-1.8)

FT A All Share820.20(+5.24)

FT Govt Securities79.62(-0.44)

FT-SE 1001288.0(+10.1)

Bergains 31.486

Datastream USM105.78(-0.32)

New York

Dow Jones1278.08(+48.7)

Tokyo

Nikkei Dow11,785.10(-124.98)

Hong Kong

Hang Seng1,373.81(+13.58)

Amsterdam

Amst 100195.5(+5.1)

Sydney: AO754.9(+8.5)

Frankfurt

Commerzbank1139.8(-28.6)

Brussels

General126.04(+35.34)

Paris: CAC195.2(+5.1)

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week

London:

\$: \$1.132 (-0.009)

DM: DM 3.5240 (-0.041)

SwFr: 2.9825 (-0.0375)

INTEREST RATES

London:

Bank Base: 12%

3-month Interbank 12½-12½%

3-month eligible bills 11½-11½%

buying rate

US:

Prime Rate 10.50%

Federal Funds 8%

3-month Treasury Bills 7.65-7.61%

(0.00%)

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

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Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

Long bond 10¼%-10¼%

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Armour Trust,

Equipu, Great Japan Investment

Trust, Hillards, Norsk Data, Sur-

cliffe

Speakman, Viroprint

Speakman, Viroprint

Speakman, Viroprint

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changes in their in-
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-ITY ROAD, HALIFAX

Death in the afternoon of a proud club

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Leicester 43
Bristol 4

Stuart Barnes will miss this evening's training at Bedford for England's backs after striding off the field at Welford Road on Saturday after 34 minutes of the third round John Player Special Cup tie between Leicester and Bristol. He suffered a heavy blow to his hip and though the discomfort had eased yesterday, he will have to wait until the weekend to see if the injury is serious. It is optimistic about joining the rest of the England party on Thursday as they prepare for the international with France.

By leaving he missed one of the most clinical dissections that Bristol, last year's Cup finalists and winners the year before, have ever endured. I hope the Leicester public place this game upon the mantlepiece of their Cup memories and treasure it because it bears comparison with any previous performance in the Cup, most notably that in the 1979 final when Leicester beat Wasps 43-7.

Bristol, their match preparation afflicted by the weather, were rusty and it showed. That should not detract from Leicester's showing. Other clubs have had the chance to buy protective pitch covering which ensures that matches go ahead but have chosen not to do so. Even when Barnes went off, Bristol were able to move forward to his old position at stand-off where he played as well as he was allowed to.

In view of the proven quality of the opposition, Leicester's all-round game was outstanding. Underwood scored four tries, but he was the beneficiary of some magnificent approach play as Leicester went forward to today's fourth round draw by scoring four tries, most of which were the result of a dropped goal to a try, all five of the tries coming from the wings. Leicester were the matadors, frisking their striped captives before the Bristol lions and then stepping to one side and



Kenney, the Leicester scrum half, is brought to ground (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Saracens have the last word

By Bryan Stiles

Saracens could be forgiven a rancorous chuckle or two over that old adage, "There's many a slip between cup and lip", as they celebrate their victory in the fourth round of the John Player Special Cup.

The slip which presented the lively young Turk from Southgate with their good fortune was made by Saracens in the second round, Saturday, who used too much lip disputing a decision of the referee, Mr. Friend. It cost them 20 metres in hard-won ground and took Gregory to a consistent spot from which he kicked Geoffrey out of the cup with a match-winning penalty goal.

In an ordinary club match verbal dissent is an irritating habit; in cup rugby it can become an expensive exercise in lost prestige and lost gate receipts from a good run. It also has a marked effect on merit

Bath too warm for Berry Hill

By Gordon Allan

Berry Hill, from the Forest of Dean, would have been some of the other teams in the third round of the John Player Special Cup on Saturday. It was their ill luck to run up against Bath, the holders, who won by a goal, three tries, a dropped goal and a penalty goal to a penalty, before big crowds at the Recreation Ground.

Given the occasion - the greatest day in their 96-year history, they said - Berry Hill probably played above themselves. But they could not cross the Bath line. Bath were not at their handsomest best and yet contrived to score four tries. There you have the difference between a team striving to adjust to a higher altitude, in terms of skill and speed, and a team breathing that air naturally.

Berry Hill needed early points to have a realistic chance. They pressed forward with vigour, applied skill and once had the ball in the Bath half. Bath were not slow to respond. Bath were not slow to respond. Bath were not slow to respond.

Sale pack wear out Aspatia

By Michael Stevenson

Sale 33
Aspatia 10

Sale defeated Aspatia at Brooklands on Saturday by four goals, a dropped goal and two penalty goals to a goal and a try in their John Player Cup tie, but the loose courage and enterprise that enabled them to carry off the credit back up the M6 with them to Cumbria.

Aspatia's six internationalists all played for England before the first Sale player had even played for the county team. From a highly commendable team performance the back row - Miller, Rogers and Bowers - Jackson, Evans and mobile prop, and Stephenson, who replaced Walker in the centre shortly before half-time, deserve special mention. Their tackling was heroic. Campbell was their outstanding back.

Action replays in the Welsh Cup draw

By Gerald Davies

In a repeat of the last two finals, Cardiff play Neath at the Arms Park and Pontypool play Newport at the St. David's Park. These were the outstanding ties when the draw for the quarter-finals, which will be played on February 23, was made in Cardiff yesterday.

After beating Rummy, Brian Howell, the captain of Seven Sisters, the only minor club remaining in the competition, expressed a wish to be drawn away from home as his team could visit one of the top clubs. His wish has been granted in that Seven Sisters, a mining village in the Neath Valley, visit the Brewery Field to play Bridgend who on Saturday beat Gwent 40-6.

WEEKEND RUGBY UNION RESULTS

JOHN PLAYER SPECIAL CUP	
Third Round	
Bath 33-10 Plymouth	
Bristol 43-4 Leicester	
Cardiff 22-10 Neath	
Gloucester 22-10 Exeter	
Leeds 22-10 Wakefield	
London 22-10 Saracens	
Nottingham 22-10 Lincoln	
Sheff Wed 22-10 Hull	
South Wales 22-10 Newport	
St Albans 22-10 Watlington	
Swansea 22-10 Cardiff	
Worcester 22-10 Gloucester	
Wrexham 22-10 Warrington	

Laidlaw rested

Scotland rested their injured captain, Roy Laidlaw, in their full-scale squad practice match at Murrayfield on Saturday. Laidlaw has a groin strain and a knee injury, but both are confident of being able to train fully on Thursday in preparation for the international this Saturday with Ireland.

Peter Dods kicked lawfully, scoring five conversions and two penalties as the Reds (Scotland) beat the Blues 44-18.

Peterborough surprise

On a day of generally low pressure, Peterborough surprised to quicken the pulse with a surprise away win over Farnham in the first round of the National Club championship yesterday (Sydney Friskin writes).

But Peterborough face a tough proposition in the second round when they await either East Grinstead or Hounslow, the match between these teams having been postponed yesterday.

Farnham dominated a blank first half, but then came a second half when Bradley failed to convert a penalty stroke. Farnham could make little of their chances in the second half and

Midland work hard for title

Midlands are the new women's territorial champions having beaten North East and South and West to the West (Joyce Whitehead writes). It was a well deserved victory but they had to work hard for it. Although they achieved little on Saturday losing 2-0 to West, the Midlands fought back bravely yesterday in Cambridge in the biting cold, playing two matches in two hours and winning both. Mary Cheetham's goal made by Jane Swinnerton, which beat South 1-0, was a masterpiece.

The West after a fine comeback, were crushed 10-0.

Today's fixtures

KICK-OFF 7.30 UNLESS NOTED	
FA Cup	Third round, third replay
Murdoch City v Birmingham City	
Milk Cup	Fifth round
Chelms v St Albans Wednesday	
Fifth round replay	Queens Park Rangers v Ipswich
Freight Rover Trophy	First round, first replay
Port Vale v Northampton	
Scottish Cup	Second round replays
Stirling Albion v Stirling Albion	
Spartans v Inverness Thistle (postponed)	
FA Trophy	First round, first replay
North Shields v Bishop Auckland	
North Shields v Bishop Auckland	
North Shields v Bishop Auckland	
North Shields v Bishop Auckland	
North Shields v Bishop Auckland	

Hockey

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Rugby League

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IN BRIEF

National coach quits
Luxembourg, (Reuters) - Luxembourg's national team coach, Josef Viera, has resigned after agreeing to an "amicable separation".

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ATHLETICS

Pressure could again blight Budd's season

By Pat Butcher

Zola Budd's first indoor competition earned her a gold medal and a national championship best performance on Saturday and Sunday. A sizeable profit from the extra 2,000 seats which were installed and filled at Cusford for the Pearl Assurance championship when Miss Budd's participation was announced.

And that is indicative of the danger Miss Budd faces as she begins her second season in Britain, a season whose pressures could lead to an end as calamitous as last year when, following an over-long season, she finished a dispirited seventh in the Olympic 3,000 metres after being involved in a tripping incident with Mary Decker, now Mrs Richard Slaney.

Miss Budd's conversation in Birmingham last week, where she was staying before the championship, was all of the world cross-country on a Lisbon on March 24. She will have her first experience of an English cross-country course in the Southern Championships at Ipswich this Saturday as a prelude to running the national championships - the selection race for the "world" team - at Birkenhead on February 16.

There is the strongest impression that she is being pushed into racing a 3,000 metres indoors on February 16, the intervening Saturday, in the United Kingdom-West Germany match at Cusford for the same reasons that Saturday's national championships suddenly appeared in her plans three weeks ago, namely to draw the crowds.

It can be reasonably argued that Miss Budd exploited her father's English parentage to avoid the South African boycott and get speedy British citizenship last year.



Running into danger? Miss Budd in action at Cusford

Crowd boos fail to slow down Decker

From Sue Mott

New York

Mary Slaney (formerly Decker), sporting a dark bruise on her hip from an attempted mugging near her home in Eugene, Oregon, last week, won the Milrose Games mile at Madison Square Garden on Friday in the fastest indoor time of 4:21.21.

But she did not receive a very sporting reception from the crowd when she appeared on the wooden track for the start of the race and boos mingled with applause.

A typically mixed reception since her collision with Zola Budd at the Los Angeles Olympics.

Mrs Slaney has been dubbed "whiner of the year" by the New York Times. "I don't feel I have any reason to apologize. I was wrong," she said before a Los Angeles international meet the week after when she beat the women's mile record by just under nine seconds.

However, as she cruised around the Madison Square Garden track, leading the race, she was forced to admit a winner in action, and she drew only cheers from the sell-out crowd as she crossed the finishing line.

Wendy Sly, the British silver medalist, finished a distant second, half a lap behind, and the American, Ruth Wyciocki, one of Mrs Slaney's severest critics over the Zola Budd incident, finished fourth. "If she show up with her fingernails sharpened to a point, I quit," said Miss Wyciocki of Mrs Slaney earlier.

After the race, Mrs Slaney admitted she had broken the indoor mile record, but had been emotionally drained by the attack in Oregon, which happened while she was on a five mile training run the week before. A man jumped over her bicycle, knocked her to the ground and tried to snatch her jewellery, before she was able to struggle clear.

WOMEN'S 100 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 12.58; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 12.65; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 12.71; 4. M. Lattany (US), 12.82; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 12.85; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 12.88; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 12.93; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 12.98; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 13.03; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 13.08; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 13.13; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 13.18; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 13.23; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 13.28; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 13.33; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 13.38; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 13.43; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 13.48; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 13.53; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 13.58.

WOMEN'S 200 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 27.45; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 27.50; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 27.55; 4. M. Lattany (US), 27.60; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 27.65; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 27.70; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 27.75; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 27.80; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 27.85; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 27.90; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 27.95; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 28.00; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 28.05; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 28.10; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 28.15; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 28.20; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 28.25; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 28.30; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 28.35; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 28.40.

WOMEN'S 400 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 1:00.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 1:00.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 1:00.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 1:00.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 1:00.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 1:00.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 1:00.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 1:00.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 1:00.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 1:00.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 1:01.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 1:01.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 1:01.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 1:01.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 1:01.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 1:01.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 1:01.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 1:01.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 1:01.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 1:01.47.

WOMEN'S 800 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 2:05.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 2:05.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 2:05.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 2:05.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 2:05.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 2:05.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 2:05.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 2:05.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 2:05.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 2:05.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 2:06.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 2:06.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 2:06.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 2:06.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 2:06.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 2:06.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 2:06.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 2:06.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 2:06.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 2:06.47.

WOMEN'S 1,600 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 5:10.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 5:10.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 5:10.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 5:10.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 5:10.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 5:10.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 5:10.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 5:10.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 5:10.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 5:10.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 5:11.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 5:11.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 5:11.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 5:11.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 5:11.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 5:11.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 5:11.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 5:11.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 5:11.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 5:11.47.

WOMEN'S 3,200 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 10:20.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 10:20.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 10:20.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 10:20.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 10:20.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 10:20.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 10:20.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 10:20.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 10:20.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 10:20.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 10:21.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 10:21.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 10:21.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 10:21.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 10:21.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 10:21.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 10:21.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 10:21.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 10:21.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 10:21.47.

WOMEN'S 6,400 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 20:40.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 20:40.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 20:40.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 20:40.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 20:40.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 20:40.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 20:40.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 20:40.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 20:40.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 20:40.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 20:41.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 20:41.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 20:41.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 20:41.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 20:41.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 20:41.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 20:41.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 20:41.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 20:41.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 20:41.47.

WOMEN'S 12,800 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 41:20.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 41:20.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 41:20.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 41:20.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 41:20.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 41:20.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 41:20.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 41:20.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 41:20.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 41:20.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 41:21.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 41:21.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 41:21.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 41:21.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 41:21.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 41:21.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 41:21.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 41:21.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 41:21.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 41:21.47.

WOMEN'S 25,600 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 82:40.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 82:40.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 82:40.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 82:40.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 82:40.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 82:40.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 82:40.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 82:40.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 82:40.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 82:40.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 82:41.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 82:41.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 82:41.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 82:41.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 82:41.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 82:41.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 82:41.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 82:41.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 82:41.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 82:41.47.

WOMEN'S 51,200 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 164:80.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 164:80.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 164:80.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 164:80.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 164:80.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 164:80.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 164:80.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 164:80.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 164:80.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 164:80.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 164:81.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 164:81.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 164:81.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 164:81.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 164:81.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 164:81.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 164:81.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 164:81.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 164:81.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 164:81.47.

WOMEN'S 102,400 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 329:60.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 329:60.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 329:60.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 329:60.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 329:60.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 329:60.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 329:60.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 329:60.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 329:60.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 329:60.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 329:61.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 329:61.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 329:61.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 329:61.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 329:61.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 329:61.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 329:61.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 329:61.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 329:61.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 329:61.47.

WOMEN'S 204,800 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 659:20.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 659:20.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 659:20.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 659:20.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 659:20.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 659:20.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 659:20.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 659:20.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 659:20.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 659:20.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 659:21.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 659:21.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 659:21.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 659:21.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 659:21.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 659:21.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 659:21.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 659:21.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 659:21.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 659:21.47.

WOMEN'S 409,600 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 1318:40.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 1318:40.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 1318:40.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 1318:40.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 1318:40.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 1318:40.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 1318:40.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 1318:40.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 1318:40.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 1318:40.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 1318:41.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 1318:41.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 1318:41.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 1318:41.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 1318:41.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 1318:41.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 1318:41.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 1318:41.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 1318:41.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 1318:41.47.

WOMEN'S 819,200 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 2637:20.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 2637:20.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 2637:20.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 2637:20.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 2637:20.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 2637:20.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 2637:20.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 2637:20.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 2637:20.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 2637:20.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 2637:21.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 2637:21.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 2637:21.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 2637:21.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 2637:21.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 2637:21.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 2637:21.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 2637:21.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 2637:21.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 2637:21.47.

WOMEN'S 1,638,400 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 5274:40.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 5274:40.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 5274:40.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 5274:40.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 5274:40.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 5274:40.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 5274:40.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 5274:40.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 5274:40.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 5274:40.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 5274:41.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 5274:41.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 5274:41.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 5274:41.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 5274:41.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 5274:41.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 5274:41.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 5274:41.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 5274:41.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 5274:41.47.

WOMEN'S 3,276,800 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 10548:80.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 10548:80.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 10548:80.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 10548:80.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 10548:80.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 10548:80.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 10548:80.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 10548:80.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 10548:80.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 10548:80.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 10548:81.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 10548:81.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 10548:81.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 10548:81.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 10548:81.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 10548:81.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 10548:81.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 10548:81.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 10548:81.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 10548:81.47.

WOMEN'S 6,553,600 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 21097:60.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 21097:60.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 21097:60.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 21097:60.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 21097:60.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 21097:60.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 21097:60.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 21097:60.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 21097:60.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 21097:60.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 21097:61.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 21097:61.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 21097:61.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 21097:61.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 21097:61.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 21097:61.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 21097:61.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 21097:61.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 21097:61.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 21097:61.47.

WOMEN'S 13,107,200 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 42195:20.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 42195:20.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 42195:20.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 42195:20.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 42195:20.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 42195:20.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 42195:20.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 42195:20.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 42195:20.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 42195:20.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 42195:21.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 42195:21.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 42195:21.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 42195:21.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 42195:21.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 42195:21.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 42195:21.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 42195:21.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 42195:21.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 42195:21.47.

WOMEN'S 26,214,400 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 84390:40.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 84390:40.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 84390:40.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 84390:40.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 84390:40.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 84390:40.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 84390:40.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 84390:40.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 84390:40.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 84390:40.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 84390:41.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 84390:41.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 84390:41.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 84390:41.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 84390:41.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 84390:41.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 84390:41.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 84390:41.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 84390:41.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 84390:41.47.

WOMEN'S 52,428,800 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 168780:80.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 168780:80.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 168780:80.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 168780:80.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 168780:80.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 168780:80.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 168780:80.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 168780:80.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 168780:80.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 168780:80.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 168780:81.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 168780:81.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 168780:81.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 168780:81.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 168780:81.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 168780:81.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 168780:81.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 168780:81.37; 19. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 168780:81.42; 20. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 168780:81.47.

WOMEN'S 104,857,600 metres: 1. R. Decker (Hawkeye), 337561:60.12; 2. M. Slaney (Oregon), 337561:60.17; 3. E. Chung (Hawkeye), 337561:60.22; 4. M. Lattany (US), 337561:60.27; 5. C. Gifford (Hawkeye), 337561:60.32; 6. S. Bennett (Southern), 337561:60.37; 7. A. Barnett (Southern), 337561:60.42; 8. R. Slaney (Oregon), 337561:60.47; 9. S. Brown (Oregon), 337561:60.52; 10. S. Morris (Hawkeye), 337561:60.57; 11. L. Davis (Hawkeye), 337561:61.02; 12. R. Connelley (Hawkeye), 337561:61.07; 13. A. Lukman (Hawkeye), 337561:61.12; 14. R. Harrison (Hawkeye), 337561:61.17; 15. C. Bradley (Hawkeye), 337561:61.22; 16. C. Currie (Hawkeye), 337561:61.27; 17. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 337561:61.32; 18. J. J. Jackson (Hawkeye), 33

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(University of London)APPOINTMENT
OF PRINCIPAL

The College is seeking a successor to Sir James Menter, FRS who will retire from the office of Principal on 30 September 1985. Persons interested in being considered for the post or wishing to suggest individuals for consideration are invited to write in confidence before 11 March 1985 to Sir Arthur Drew, Chairman of the Governing Body, Queen Mary College, (University of London), Mile End Road, London E1 4NS.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the College Secretary.

University of London

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE

CHICHESTER COLLEGE

CHAIR OF PHILOSOPHY

TENANT AT KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

The Senate invite applications for the appointment of Professor of Philosophy to King's College London. The appointment is for a full-time post, to be held from 1 October 1985.

Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Senate House, 100 Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EU, from which further particulars should be obtained.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 9 March 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICER

The University of Aberdeen invites applications for this new post within its administrative structure.

The successful applicant will be responsible for developing an effective press and public relations policy for the University and for acting as a liaison between the University and the media.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, The University of Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 19th February 1985.

University of Aberdeen
LECTURESHIP IN EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Evidence (LL.B. Degree) and Criminal Procedure (LL.B. Degree) at the University of Aberdeen. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in these subjects.

Salary on the Lecturer scale £7,250 to £14,950 per annum, with appropriate increments. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, The University of Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 19th February 1985.

University of Aberdeen
FACULTY OF MUSIC

Withdrawal of the External Degree. No further registrations will be accepted for the External Degree in Music after August 1985. The last occasion of examination will be in 1985.

First B.Mus. 1987 (first possible 1988). Second B.Mus. 1989 (first possible 1990). Candidates already who have not taken their degree from the University should apply to the External Degree Office, University of Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 19th February 1985.

N.B. The University continues to offer the degree of B.A. with Honours in Music to resident students.

General Appointments

URGENTLY REQUIRED
CHARTERED QUANTITY SURVEYORS

with minimum 8 years work experience for overseas positions in Tripoli, Libya. Good monthly salary subject to negotiation plus bonus on completion. Bachelor status only. Minimum 5 weeks vacation. Excellent accommodation and car supplied. Apply to:

NORDIC VENTURES LTD.,

18 BENTINCK STREET, LONDON W1M 5RL

For the attention of Mr K. Lindahl.

Tel: 01-487 5797

SALES AND MARKETING

APPOINTMENTS

TEN QUALITY

PEOPLE NEEDED

We need men and women for the opening of our 4th London branch, with age 21 and over. (Applicants from outside London will be considered by one of our other 17 branches).

There are no set requirements with regards, experience however we do demand a strength of character, leadership qualities and warm personality. In exchange for this rare combination we offer exceptionally high income, generous profit share and share participation.

Write immediately for early consideration. Positions will become available from February onwards.

Personal Manager
F.A. (Group) Ltd.
1st Floor, 100 Regent Street,
London W1B 5AH

Your sales could be your fortune. Sell advertising for leading new and established national publications. Selling direct on a commission basis. Turnover up to £24,640.

LIVE-IN driver/occasional salesperson. Not so much a job, more a way of life. Willing to travel, person for modern art, living in country setting. Write to: Mrs. J. Williams, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 5AH.

THREE sales executives required. £10,000 (incl. regulated earnings scheme, variable) plus 24% commission. Ring 01-222 2462.

PART TIME VACANCIES

SECRETARY/PA to Chairman of major public company. Must be top class. Salary £10,000 per annum. 40 hours a week. Ring 01-222 2462.

RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY to a very busy, important office. 2/3 days a week. Ring 01-222 2462.

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UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
CANCER AND LEUKAEMIA IN
CHILDHOOD TRUST LABORATORY

The Trustees of the Cancer and Leukaemia in Childhood (CLIC) Trust invite applications for the following appointments which are tenable immediately:

1. A CLIC Senior Research Fellowship

The successful applicant, who should have 5-6 years' post-graduate experience, will be expected to assist in the direction of the CLIC Laboratory and will be encouraged to develop an independent line of research within the field of the molecular genetics of childhood cancer. Considerable experience in either the molecular biology of eukaryotic gene expression or in the culture of differentiated mammalian cells is required. The ability to integrate a multi-disciplinary approach to cancer research is essential. Salary will be commensurate with experience. Position is tenable for 5 years, with possible renewal for a further 5 years. Salary within the range £9,390 - £13,120 per annum. Please apply to:

2. A CLIC Junior Research Fellowship

This post, to complement the expertise of the senior fellow in suitable for a recently qualified postgraduate scientist: experience in molecular biology or the culture of differentiated mammalian cells in vitro would be advantageous. The post is tenable for up to 3 years with possible renewal in two further year periods. Initial salary within the range £7,250 - £9,390 per annum. Please apply to:

3. Research Technician (Grade 3)

Required to assist the senior and junior fellows. Experience of molecular biology or molecular genetics is essential. Salary within the range £2,295 - £2,850 per annum depending on experience.

The CLIC Trust was established with three main aims: to improve treatment and clinical care to give support to affected children and their families; to promote research; and to provide a major centre for the study of the molecular basis of cancer and leukaemia. The Trust is a charitable body, registered in England as a charity under the Charities Act 1960. The Trust is a company limited by guarantee, registered in England as a company under the Companies Act 1948. The Trust is a company limited by guarantee, registered in England as a company under the Companies Act 1948.

Application, including full curriculum vitae and the names of three academic referees, for the Senior and Junior Fellowships, should be sent to the Secretary of the Trust, University of Bristol, The Medical School, University Walk, Bristol BS8 1TD.

For the Research Technician post, applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Trust, University of Bristol, The Medical School, University Walk, Bristol BS8 1TD.

Only shortlisted applicants will be contacted.

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KING SAUD UNIVERSITY
RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIACOLLEGE OF
EDUCATION

Academic appointments

Professors,
Associate Professors,
Assistant Professors

are available in the College of Education, King Saud University, on one year renewable contracts, tenable from 27 July 1985.

Applicants should be Ph.D. holders and/or holders of academic titles from accredited universities.

The College of Education (where the language of instruction is Arabic) has the following departments:

Education - Curriculum & Instruction - Psychology - Instructional Media & Educational Technology - Art Education - Physical Education - Biology - Chemistry - Mathematics - Geography - History - English.

Noteworthy benefits

- * Tax free salaries (based on qualifications and experience)
- * Monthly transport allowance.
- * Relocation allowance.
- * Free furnished accommodation or housing and furniture allowance.
- * Free yearly return air tickets for incumbent and family.
- * Children's educational allowance (non Arabic speakers only).
- * Free medical/dental care covering family.
- * 60 days annual pre-paid leave.
- * End of service gratuity.

Application forms are available by writing to the following address, stating clearly the College to which you wish to apply:

Ms Carmel Donachie
King Saud University Office
29 Belgrave Square
London SW1X 8QB

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University of Strathclyde

TWO CHAIRS IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

TOUCHE ROSS CHAIR IN ACCOUNTING

The University invites applications for a new Chair in Accounting recently established by a generous donation from Touche Ross & Co. Preference will be given to candidates with research interests in one or more branches of accounting.

ERNST and WHINNEY CHAIR IN FINANCE

The University invites applications for a new Chair in Finance recently established by a generous donation from Ernst and Whinney. Applicants should be specialists in any area of finance, including financial management, security analysis, portfolio theory and capital market theory. Preference will be given to candidates with established research interests in one or more of these areas.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be returned by 25 February 1985.

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